

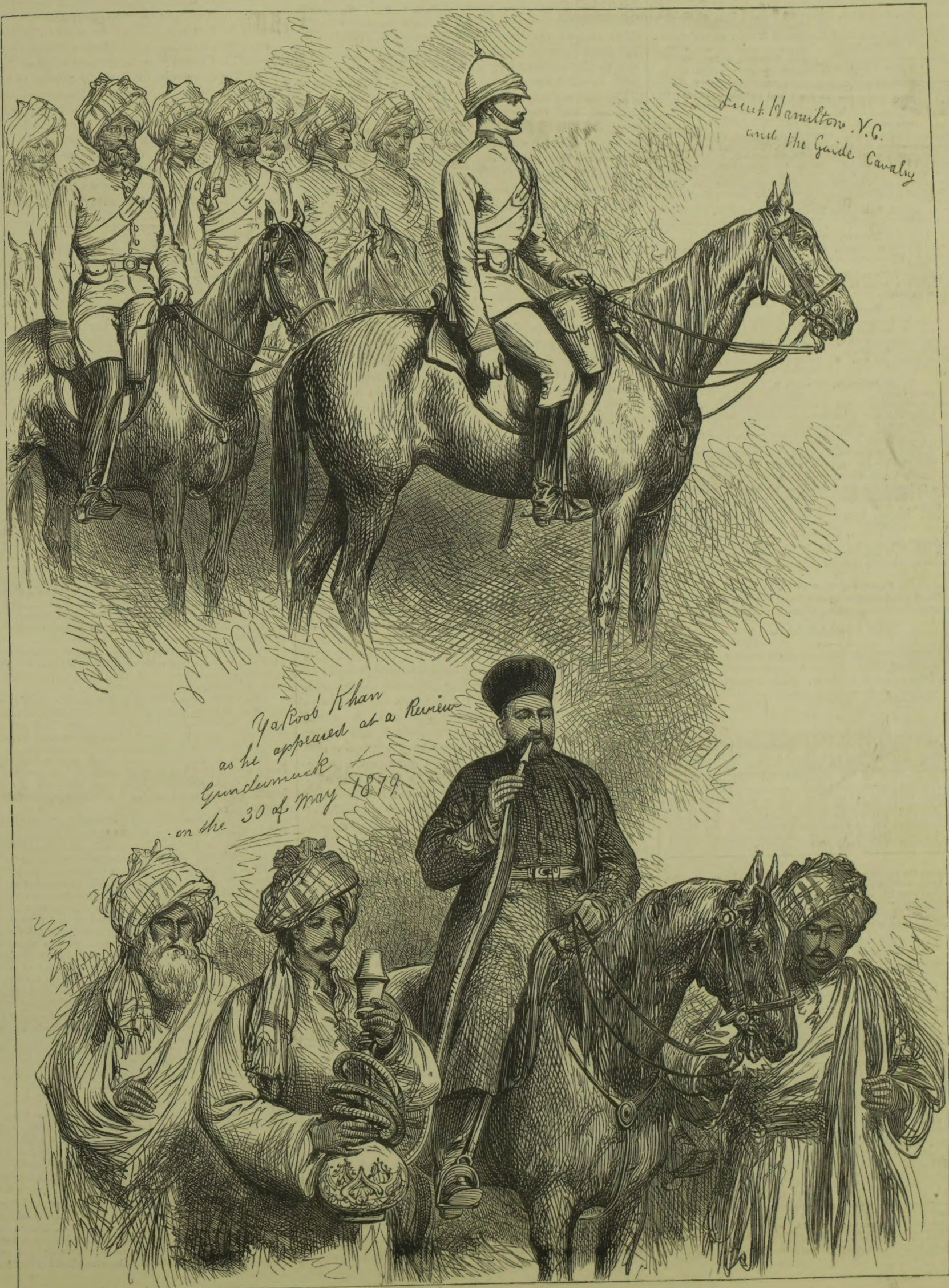
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2103.—VOL. LXXV.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at 7, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Norah Hodgson, of a son.

On Aug. 15, at Elgin, Ceylon, the wife of Charles B. Lutyens, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at 4, Victoria-park, Dover, the wife of Major Clifton Stockwell, of a son.

On the 23rd ult., at Shoebury, the wife of Major Charles Chevenix Trench, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at the parish church of Riddington, Norfolk, by the Rev. J. W. Flavell, Rector, assisted by the Rev. F. C. Long, Vicar of Stowupland, Suffolk, father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. S. G. Rees, Rector of Wasing, Berks, uncle of the bride, the Rev. F. C. Impey Long, New Coll., Oxford, Curate of Biester, to Emily, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Flavell.

On the 25th ult., James Browning Young, Lieutenant R.N., youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Young, to Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Gore Gambier.

On the 24th ult., at the parish church, Kirkby Lonsdale, by the Ven. Archdeacon Cooper, John Walker Anderson, Esq., to Laetitia Sophia, youngest daughter of William Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden Park, Westmorland, and Lunsdale, Torquay.

DEATHS.

On the 14th ult., at No. 6, York-place, Oxford-road, Manchester, William Oliver Barre, C.E., late of Valparaiso, Santiago. Chilean papers please copy.

On the 20th ult., at his residence, The Grange, Worsley, near Manchester, Henry Neild.

On the 27th inst., at 17, Portland-place, Bath, the Rev. George Nesce Clark, Rector of Saxelby, Leicestershire, aged 62.

On the 29th ult., in London, Charles R. Blandy, Esq., of Madeira, aged 67.

On the 26th ult., at Bath, Field Marshal Sir William Rowan, G.C.B., Colonel 52nd Light Infantry, aged 90.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Westminster Abbey, 10 and 3. Morning Lessons: Jer. v.; Ephes. v. 22-vi. 10. Evening Lessons: Jer. xxii. or xxxv.; Luke vii. 1-24. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Row; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. W. G. Abbott. St. James's, noon, Rev. F. Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6.

National Training School of Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food). City of London College, session opens. Birmingham and Midland Institute, beginning of season, lecture by Mr. R. A. Proctor. Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Andrews on the Strength of Wrought Iron Axle-trees). Races: Newmarket Second October Meeting.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7.

Nineteenth Church Congress, at Swansea (four days), President the Bishop of St. David's, sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m. London Society for Extension of University Teaching, beginning of course of twelve lectures on Physical Geography, by Mr. F. Bond, St. Barnabas Church House, South Kensington, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

Moon's last quarter, 1.43 p.m. British Museum reopens. Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. Royal Toxophilite Society, bye day (Major Lewin's Prizes). Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m. Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. S. Jerram on the Present Aspect of the Ossianic Controversy). Long Sutton Agricultural Society Show (two days). Dog Shows: Merthyr-Tydvil and Warminster (two days).

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9.

City of London College, 8 p.m. (the Bishop of Bedford on Books, and How to Use Them). Opening of New Sadler's Wells Theatre by Mrs. Bateman, with "Rob Roy" (opera). Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target (Autumn Handicap).

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Oxford Michaelmas Term begins. Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Association, annual show. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy).

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11.

Thames and Achilles Rowing Clubs' Regattas.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOM. | | WIND. | |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum, read at 10 p.m. | Minimum, read at 10 p.m. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. |
| Sept. 21 | 29.950 | 55.3 | 49.5 | 82 | 10 | 62.0 | 50.9 | WSW. SW. | 156 |
| 22 | 29.872 | 53.0 | 40.0 | 64 | 6 | 60.8 | 47.4 | WSW. W. | 177 |
| 23 | 29.458 | 54.1 | 52.1 | 93 | 10 | 62.0 | 51.2 | SSW. WSW. | 271 |
| 24 | 29.547 | 50.9 | 46.2 | 85 | 7 | 58.8 | 48.2 | W. WNW. SW. | 273 |
| 25 | 30.163 | 49.6 | 39.5 | 70 | 3 | 59.4 | 41.4 | W. WSW. | 199 |
| 26 | 30.273 | 52.4 | 44.6 | 77 | 2 | 62.2 | 41.0 | WSW. | 127 |
| 27 | 30.257 | 52.8 | 41.8 | 68 | 4 | 60.7 | 46.8 | WSW. N. | 60 |

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | .. | 30.024 | 29.887 | 29.526 | 29.489 | 30.112 | 30.206 | 30.291 |
| Temperature of Air | .. | 57.15 | 55.9 | 57.0 | 52.4 | 52.0 | 54.5 | 57.4 |
| Temperature of Evaporation | .. | 54.0 | 49.9 | 56.2 | 50.1 | 46.6 | 51.5 | 49.5 |
| Direction of Wind | .. | WSW. | W. | SSW. | WSW. | W. | SW. | SSW. |

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 4 18 14 | 5 40 15 | 6 25 15 | 7 16 35 | 7 47 49 | 8 20 9 | 8 52 10 |

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity.—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION."—"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM."—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. —THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, THE IRON CHEST—Mr. Henry Irving, Messrs. G. H. Barnes, Norman Forbes, J. Carter, Mead, S. Johnson, B. Bannock, Tapping, F. Tyars, C. Cooper, Ferrand, Calvert, Harwood; Misses Harwood, Florence Terry, Myra Holme, Alma Murray, Parnesfort, &c. Preceded at 7.30, by DAISY'S ESCAPE, concluding, at 10.30, by THE BOARDING SCHOOL. Box Office open Daily from Ten to Five.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS.

WEDNESDAYS,

and

SATURDAYS.

THREE

and

EIGHT.

OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.

Faust, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 7.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performance. Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LINGHAM-PLACE.—£100 REWARD. OUR CALICO BALL, by Mr. Corney Grain, and BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.

On Thursday the 25th ult. a commemoration, quite unique in its character, took place at Pompeii. It was the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the destruction of that City by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. From eight to twelve thousand people, from Naples, assembled in its silent streets to "assist," as our French neighbours phrase it, on the interesting occasion. There were present representatives of the Italian Government, of the Municipalities, of the Army and Navy, of the Liberal Professions, and of many of the first Literary and Artistic Institutes in Europe and America. An inaugural address, by Chevalier Ruggiero; the recital of two Latin odes, by Monsignor Mirabelli and by Count Guanciali, descriptive of the destruction of the City, and of the new life and functions which have descended upon it as an interpreter of the old world; a visit to the monuments; an ocular demonstration of the mode in which excavations are now being systematically made under professional guidance, and at the public expense; and the issue of a volume containing contributions from eminent archaeologists and professors of science written for the occasion—constituted a sober and, at the same time, let us add, an ample programme of the proceedings adopted at the Commemoration. The Festival, if so it may be appropriately designated, is said to have been highly successful, and the crowd went back to Naples, profoundly impressed, as well as greatly pleased, with what they had been permitted to witness.

It is easy enough to discover grounds for turning this solemnity into ridicule. There are few commemorative ceremonies which might not be thus treated—few which do not present a humorous side, when looked at from certain points of view and regarded in certain lights. No one, however, can deny that the event upon which attention was principally concentrated at Pompeii was one which might well fascinate the imagination and stir the emotions of such as were present, and, through them, of civilised mankind. In A.D. 79 the curtain of destiny suddenly fell upon the devoted City of Pompeii: upon its Temples and its Tombs, upon its Amphitheatre and its private houses, upon such of its population as had not previously taken flight beyond its walls, and upon all that, at that time of day, entered into, engaged, and illustrated the life, individual and social, intellectual and moral, of the doomed inhabitants. A few hours sufficed to bury Pompeii beneath the cataract of volcanic ashes which overwhelmed it; and there it lay for ages just as it had been when overtaken by the destructive downfall. Attempts have been made, once and again, to lift the curtain, and a sufficient number of objects have, within the last fifty years, been recovered from the ruin to fill a large museum at Naples. A systematic excavation such as that which is now being made by the Italian Government, under the direction of Commendatore Fiorelli, whereby much of the city has been laid bare and many of its streets and edifices given back again to the light of day, brings us into palpable contact with social life as it existed 1800 years ago. An epitome of it, not in books of history, but in actual relics, is submitted to our contemplation and study. The ornaments, the implements, the very occupations of Pompeian life; the temples where they worshipped, the streets which they trod, the tombs to which they consigned the ashes of their dead; aye, and the bodies of those who perished;—all, all are open to the inspection of modern visitors to the buried city. What contrasts, between life as it then was, and as it is now! What resemblances, also! How different, in many respects, from much that we are familiar with! Yet, in others, how like! The yesterday of 79 might almost be taken as the immediate predecessor of the to-day of 1879. Nevertheless, the changes which have occurred during the long night which separates the last from the first has resulted in many changes conspicuous enough. Some of them we may regret, many of them are matters for congratulation. Morally, in appearance at least, the world has advanced. It does not now shamelessly parade its vices as it once did. It knows, even if it do not sincerely observe, a higher scale of living, so far as morality is concerned, than that which prevailed at Pompeii in the palmy days of its existence. In Art, in recognition of and interest in the beautiful, in most things that adorn this earthly being, it vastly excelled us. In utility, in what gives character to men, in the accepted standard of right and wrong, in the decorous and the disgraceful, the moderns are far ahead of the ancients. We have learnt much, but we have still much more to learn, from truths and influences of which they were destitute. But they have taught us much, and they have still much more to teach us, of things which brighten and refine the manners and customs of the day.

No important intellectual discovery has yet been made in the ruined City. Stray fragments of MSS. have been found, but they add scarcely anything appreciable to the

sum of literature which has been handed down to us. Nor do we think that any notable treasure of this kind is likely to be rescued from Pompeian ashes. It is just possible, indeed, that some Library, public or private, may be exhumed containing books that have not survived the neglect of Mediæval stolidity, and which the more active intelligence of our age would rejoice to see. But it is a bare possibility. Pompeii was but a fifth-rate town, and its literary possessions would necessarily be meagre compared with those of the Capital and its neighbourhood. What the latter has hitherto failed to bring to light it would surprise us if the former succeeded in revealing. All rational hope in that direction must be abandoned. The excavations now being carried on will not, we fear, greatly enrich the existing volume of Classic literature.

Nor, indeed, although books would be welcome, are books precisely the things that we want. We know the intellectual life of those who left their impressions of it before the period of the Pompeian catastrophe. We have the works of contemporaries and of many that preceded them, which may be characterised as the choicest fruits of genius in that age. What we want to know and what we are now learning is the average life and experience of human kind about the beginning of the Christian era. What Paganism did to elevate it; what it failed to do, what were its instruments, what its methods and forces of action. These are inferences which may be gathered from the lost City. Up to the present time, perhaps, little way has been made towards such results as we have named. But enough has been done to show us that such results may be anticipated, and we do not doubt that the Commemoration Festival held last week at Pompeii will give an impulse to thought and investigation leading to that end.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle, where various members of the Royal family are visiting. The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by his son, the Hereditary Grand Duke, arrived at Balmoral on Thursday week from Germany. Their Royal Highnesses were met at the railway station, Ballater, by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, and her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, drove out and met the Princes on their route, and returned with them to the castle. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, drove to Loch Callater the next day. The Duke of Connaught went to a deer-drive in Birkhall Woods, accompanied by Viscount Cranbrook. The Grand Duke of Hesse went deerstalking, and Prince Leopold drove to the Linn of Quoich. Her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, officiated. On Monday the Duke of Connaught and the Grand Duke of Hesse went out deerstalking, and in the afternoon the Queen drove round by Gairn Ride with Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse. Viscount Cranbrook and Lieutenant Bartle Frere dined with the Queen in the evening. On Tuesday the Queen drove to Braemar in a carriage drawn by four horses with mounted postilions. Along with her Majesty were the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, the latter wearing the Highland costume. Horses were changed at the Fife Arms Hotel, and the journey was continued by Mar Lodge to Glen Derry. The Royal travellers had tea in the open air on the banks of the Linn, and afterwards enjoyed a ramble in the glen. Braemar was reached at half-past five o'clock, and, after another change of horses the journey to Balmoral was resumed. The weather was bright and clear, but very cold. Viscount Cranbrook dines generally with her Majesty.

The Queen presented Miss Eleanor Van de Weyer, upon her marriage to Mr. Reginald Balliol Brett, with an Indian shawl. Princess Beatrice gave the bride an amethyst pendant set in diamonds, and the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold a pendant in lapis lazuli, pearls, and diamonds.

Messrs. Hugh Patton and Sons have exhibited Sir Noel Paton's picture "The Man of Sorrows" to her Majesty.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has left and the Hon. Amy Lambart has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, with Princesses Victoria, Ella, Irene, and Alix of Hesse, visited the exhibition of industrial products belonging to the Grand Duchy of Hesse at Offenbach on Wednesday week. The Prince arrived at Kiel from Frankfurt-on-Main yesterday week and proceeded on board her Majesty's yacht Osborne, where he received Vice-Admiral Kinderling; and in the afternoon, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Kinderling, Captain von der Goltz (the superintendent of the dockyard), and Captain Count Monts, visited the dockyard, the naval barracks, and the Sleswig-Holstein Museum. His Royal Highness arrived at Copenhagen at half-past eleven on Saturday morning last, and was received by the Princess of Wales and their three daughters, by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Crown Prince and Princess, the Czarevitch and Czarevna, Prince William, Prince Hans, Prince Julius, and the staff of the British Embassy. The Prince will visit Sir R. Wallace, M.P., at Sudbourne Hall, Suffolk, in the third week in November.

Princes Albert Victor and George, on board the Bacchante, left Portland on Thursday week under sail for Port Mahon, Island of Majorca, and Madeira for the West Indies.

Prince Leopold, in a letter to Mr. Mark Firth, fixes the date of his visit to Sheffield. He will arrive from Balmoral on Saturday, Oct. 18, and remain till Wednesday, the 22nd. He expresses a wish to visit the museum established by Mr. Ruskin at Walkley, a suburb of Sheffield, for the purposes of art-education. Firth College will be opened on the 20th.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden has left St. James's Hotel, Piccadilly, for Baden-Baden.

His Excellency the Netherlands Minister and the Countess de Bylandt have left town on a visit to Lady Molesworth at Pencarrow, Cornwall. The Duke of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton left town on Friday week for Barron's Court, Ireland. The Duke of Manchester has returned to Kimbolton Castle. Earl and Countess Cowley have arrived on

a visit to Earl and Countess Sydney at Frogna, Kent, on their return from the Continent.

The Duke of Roxburghe met with a serious accident on Monday while being driven from Floors Castle to Kelso station in a dog-cart. When crossing Kelso-square the horse stumbled, and the Duke and the driver were thrown to the ground. One of his Grace's knees was badly injured, and he was bruised about the face and head.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Brown, W. Bryan, to be Honorary Secretary of the Navy Mission. Browne, Thirlwall Gore; Vicar of All Saints, Tilford, near Farnham. Bulkeley, H.; Vicar of Lanercost, Cumberland. Davies, Lewis William; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ecclesham, Wrexham. Green, E.; Rural Dean of Cockermouth. Horwood, Thomas George; Rector of Ashchurch. James, William Evan, Vicar of Abergwili; Archdeacon of Caermarthen. Legge, the Hon. Augustus, Vicar of Sydenham; Vicar of Lewisham. Llewellyn, Peter; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Worcester. Mansfield, Hugh McNeile; Vicar of St. Andrew's, near Taunton. Newnam, W. O.; Rector of St. John Baptist, New Alresford. Norton, W.; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Dartmouth. Patch, J. Terry; Inspector of Schools for the Diocese of Exeter. Proctor, Henry; Vicar of Coleford. Stephenson, T. W.; Minor Canon of Chester Cathedral. Stokes, Robert; Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Selly Hill. Taylor, R. Mitford; Provincial Grand Chaplain of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. White, E. R. Manwaring; Vicar of Eastoft. Woosnam, C.M.; Missions to Seamen Chapel, Penarth Roadstead and Docks.—*Guardian*.

The services at the Temple church will be resumed on Sunday, Oct. 5.

The Church of St. Patrick, South Kensington, was burned down yesterday week.

Solihull parish church, which has been closed for restoration, was reopened on Tuesday. The Bishop of Worcester preached the sermon.

Sir Massey Lopes has built a magnificent church adjoining his mansion at Maristow, in Devon, in memory of his late wife. The church was opened on Sunday, and the First Lord and all the other colleagues of Sir Massey at the Admiralty, being now his guests, attended the service. Sir Massey read the Lessons.

Sir Lawrence Palk, M.P., assisted, on the 25th ult., at the reopening of the church of Duddescombeleigh, and spoke on the position of the Church of England, which, if ever disestablished and robbed of her endowments, would still, he believed, be the Church of the people, and remain firmly rooted in the hearts and affections of the great body of Englishmen.

The memorial-stone of the enlargement now being carried on at Aston parish church, near Birmingham, was laid on Wednesday by Lord Leigh. The enlargement will involve an expenditure of between £8000 and £10,000. The first section will cost about £4000, and of this sum upwards of £3000 has been subscribed.

Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, preached at the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage on Sunday, and the collections made after the sermon amounted to nearly £80. He stated in the course of his sermon that indiscriminate charity and almsgiving caused as much pauperism as the intemperate and reckless habits of life of people of this country.

Lord Selborne on Monday laid the foundation-stone of All Hallows Church, Bromley. He attended as the official head of the governing body of Winchester College, the masters and boys of which had liberally contributed towards the wants of the district. The new East London church takes its title from the old one of the same name in Bread-street, City.

A handsome window by Messrs. Brown and Boreham, of Hunter-street, has been placed in the west window of the south aisle of the parish church of Chipping Norton, Oxon, by Mr. Thomas Keck, the Mayor of that town, in memory of an only child, Thomas Herbert Keck, who died Nov. 24, 1858. In aid of the fund for restoring this fine old church a bazaar has been held during the past few days, the receipts from which will realise upwards of £250. A large sum has already been expended in the work of restoration, but a still larger sum is needed.

The parish church of West Hackney, one of the largest in the northern suburbs of London, was reopened last Saturday evening, after having undergone a thorough renovation, under the superintendence of Mr. G. F. Bodley, architect. It has been coloured throughout in two shades of green—the decoration (which is wholly in gold) being almost entirely confined to the east end, where is a sculptured reredos by Mr. Earp. The church was built in 1824 by Sir Robert Smirke, and its ponderous Doric portico is rather a striking object on the road from Shoreditch to Tottenham.

On Monday the new Church of St. Mildred, Burnt Ash-hill, Lee, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester. For more than five years services have been held in a temporary iron church. The Earl of Northbrook, the lord of the manor, presented the site, together with a donation of £2500, and the cost of erection, estimated at £6000, has almost entirely been raised. The *Daily Chronicle* states that the architecture is of the Early Geometric style of the period of Edward II., and consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, transepts and chancel, with apsidal end, and a porch or narthex at the western extremity. It is faced with Kentish rag, lined with gault bricks, and the interior of the walls is formed of cement concrete. The interior is very light and elegant, and the chancel windows are filled with magnificent subjects in stained glass. The architect is Mr. Henry Elliot, of London.

The Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Bristol, having been enlarged, was re-consecrated on Monday by Bishop Elliott, who, in his sermon, dwelt upon the restlessness in the Church of England, and expressed a hope that they were not going to have the old Prayer-book pulled about, or the rites and ceremonies of the Church altered. There might be a few obsolete matters, but the common sense of the country had hitherto very successfully explained them, and he hoped, for one, that though here and there some slight alterations might be made that would bring matters a little more closely into our nineteenth-century usages, yet what were they compared to the tremendous risk of offering that venerated book to the caprices and changeableness, perhaps, of those who might have for the time being the responsibility of touching it up? Let them resolve one thing, that it should not be meddled with. While they had it intact they might look hopefully forward.

The new parish church of St. Margaret's, Hollingwood, Manchester, erected at a cost of £8500, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester on Monday morning. The building is in the Gothic style.

The parish church of All Saints', Sudbourn, Suffolk, was reopened on the 25th ult., after undergoing an extensive restoration. The church is in the Early English style, with some beautiful remnants of Norman, notably the doorway on the south side. The restoration was effected through the liberality of Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., K.C.B., the chief resident in the village, and lord of the manor. It consists of the complete restoration of the massive tower, which is

now heightened by the addition of an apex, the rebuilding of the walls, re-flooring, and re-glazing; the aisles have been fitted with open seats, and the chancel has been re-floored and re-tiled, and a new altar, with costly altar-cloth and furniture, have been given by Lady Wallace. An organ-chamber, built into the north side of the chancel, has been furnished with an organ by Gray and Davidson, at which Dr. Nunn, of Ipswich, presided. Luncheon was provided by Sir Richard and Lady Wallace at the hall; and later in the day the cottagers and their wives likewise shared in the same hospitality.

On Tuesday afternoon the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Matthew, Panmure-road, Sydenham, was laid by the Earl of Dartmouth. Mr. J. Cutts, of London, is the architect. The estimated cost of the building is to be £5500, and accommodation will be provided for 600 persons. At luncheon at the Lecture Hall, Sydenham, the Earl of Dartmouth, who presided, said in these days all who wished well to the Church of England must feel that the duties which devolved upon the Bishops and clergy were by no means light. There was no duty a man could undertake which deserved the gratitude of his fellow-Churchmen more than that of being a Bishop. In former days it was supposed that when a clergyman became a Bishop his troubles, his work, and his anxieties were at an end for life—that he had nothing to do but roll about in his carriage, spend an hour or two, more or less, in the House of Lords, enjoy the pleasures of society, and retire from all the hard work of the world. He would ask them if this was the true state of the case in the present day? He would sooner be a pointsman at Clapham Junction than be a Bishop of the Church of England. He was connected with more than one populous estate, and knew the way in which sometimes the clergy were misunderstood; but he believed, as a rule, they were anxious to do their Master's work conscientiously and in a straightforward manner. He might be considered guilty of the most flagrant nepotism in presenting his brother (the Hon. and Rev. A. Legge) to the important vicarage of Lewisham, and his brother-in-law to a nearly equally important post in Sydenham. He did not care what those who did not know all about those clergymen might say, for his shoulders had been broadened and his skin had been toughened by a series of misrepresentations and by severe judgments, which he hoped had not indicated a malignant spirit on the part of those who made them. Patronage was a duty for the due exercise of which man was responsible, not to the opinion of the parishioners—though they ought to be thoroughly considered—but to a higher tribunal, and he hoped in the exercise of that privilege, whenever it fell to his lot, he did that which was just and right.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. James Saumarez Mann, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, was on Monday elected to the vacant fellowship at Trinity College. There were about twenty candidates. Mr. Mann gained a second class in classical moderations, Trinity Term, 1872, and a final class in the final classical school, Michaelmas Term, 1874.

At a Congregation held at Cambridge on the first day of Term the Rev. G. F. Browne, M.A., St. Catherine's College, and the Rev. J. P. Taylor, M.A., Clare College, were elected Proctors for the year ensuing.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was opened in Manchester on Wednesday. The weather was most unfavourable. It rained without intermission throughout the morning. This is the second occasion on which the Association has visited Manchester, the first having been in 1866. Last year the Congress assembled in Cheltenham. A special service was held in the cathedral on Wednesday morning, when a sermon was preached by the Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester.

The business of the Association (with the exception of the sectional addresses) has been conducted in the new Townhall, which has been placed at the disposal of the Congress by the Mayor and Corporation. The sectional addresses have been delivered in the Gentlemen's Concert-hall. The proceedings of the Congress are being conducted in five departments—viz., Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law, president, Sir Travers Twiss; Education, president, the Hon. Lyulph Stanley; Health, president, Mr. F. S. Powell; Economy and Trade, president, Lord Reay; and Art, president, Sir Coutts Lindsay. The Department of Jurisprudence is divided into two sections—International and Municipal Law, and the Repression of Crime, in the latter of which Mr. G. W. Hastings, the president of the council, presides.

The Bishop of Manchester delivered the inaugural address on Wednesday night. He dealt principally with the subjects of education and health, both of which, he said, were being treated with a great amount of practical wisdom in Manchester. The school-board system, he argued, had not failed in its immediate object of getting a larger number of children to attend efficient schools, and the next step onwards would be the gradation of those institutions. He had no doubt the cost was a serious trouble to ratepayers, but probably within a quarter of a century the boards would be masters of the situation. He spoke at length on questions of sanitation, water supply, and drainage. The burial of the dead was, he thought, a problem which would have to be faced more practically and seriously than hitherto, and the Bishop expressed his opinion that the earth was made for the living and not for the dead. Cemeteries, he added, were becoming not only a difficulty, but actually a danger. He added some observations on the encouragement of thrift and providence.

Among the special questions are these:—"Is it a legal or a moral duty for a civilised nation to observe towards an uncivilised race laws or principles which that race either ignore or persistently neglect?" "What are the practical results and effect of the Prisons Act of 1877?" "What subjects ought to be taught in elementary schools, and in what way can the present system of inspection of these schools be advantageously altered?" "What are the best means of improving the sanitary condition of existing houses of the middle classes, and the best mode of building so as to combine sanitary and commercial value?" "What alteration in the land laws will be to the economic advantages of the country?" and "Is State aid beneficial to art?" On Friday evening the Mayor and Corporation were to entertain the Association at a conversazione at the Town Hall. The greater part of Saturday will be devoted to excursions; and on Monday there is to be a working-men's meeting in the Free Trade Hall.

The concluding meeting of the council will be held on Wednesday next. Excursions are being arranged for that and the following day. Another conversazione is announced for the Monday, and a third for the Tuesday during the Congress. The Secretary of the local committee is Mr. John Duffield, who held the same office when the Congress met in Manchester thirteen years ago.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The relief of Lucknow by General Havelock and General Outram was celebrated on Thursday week by a dinner at the Albion Tavern of the surviving officers who were present on that memorable occasion.

There has been opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, a "National Exhibition and Market" of machinery, appliances, manufactures, and produce, more especially such as belong to the brewing and licensed victuallers' trades.

The Parkes Museum of Hygiene was reopened last Wednesday, on the occasion of the inaugural conversazione of the medical school at University College. A new and enlarged edition of the descriptive catalogue of the museum has been prepared.

Early on Wednesday morning the new market which had been constructed close to the Stratford-bridge station of the Great Eastern Railway Company by the company, for the sale of potatoes, roots, vegetables, hay, straw, coals, and other articles, was opened for public use.

Canon Farrar on Wednesday evening gave an address preliminary to the opening of the thirty-seventh session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institute. In drawing attention to its advantages he expressed his surprise that a society which had rendered long and good services like those of the Birkbeck should possess such very inadequate accommodation.

The Lord Mayor gave a ball on Thursday week at the Mansion House to a large number of Mayors, Aldermen, members of common councils, town clerks, and other officers of Corporations in the United Kingdom.—Alderman Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott has been unanimously elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year; and the new Sheriffs are Mr. C. Woolton and Mr. E. K. Bayley.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers in the third week of September was 79,669, of whom 42,689 were in workhouses and 36,980 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 3374, 3116, and 2059 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 774, of whom 570 were men, 177 women, and 27 children.

The Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, which has just completed the twenty-fifth year of its existence—having been founded by the late F. D. Maurice in 1854—recommenced its work for the winter on Thursday with a public meeting, when Sir Charles Bowen gave the opening address. The classes reopen next Monday. The fees have been considerably reduced, and courses of lectures are now offered to the students at rates ranging from one shilling a term. The general lectures (entirely free), which were inaugurated with so much success last winter will recommence on Saturday, Oct. 11, with one on "The utility of scientific knowledge," by Mr. Thomas Dunman.

The autumn term of the Quebec Institute, in connection with the Science and Art Department, and the Society of Arts will begin at 28, Baker-street, Portman-square, on Monday next, Oct. 6. The curriculum has been considerably augmented, and now embraces more than forty classes in ancient and modern languages, science and art, and general subjects. The London Society for the extension of University teaching have arranged for the delivery of courses of lectures at the institute during the session. Professor Plumptre, of King's College, will give a course of lectures on elocution on Thursday evenings; and a special matriculation class for the January examination, University of London, will be held on Tuesdays and Fridays.

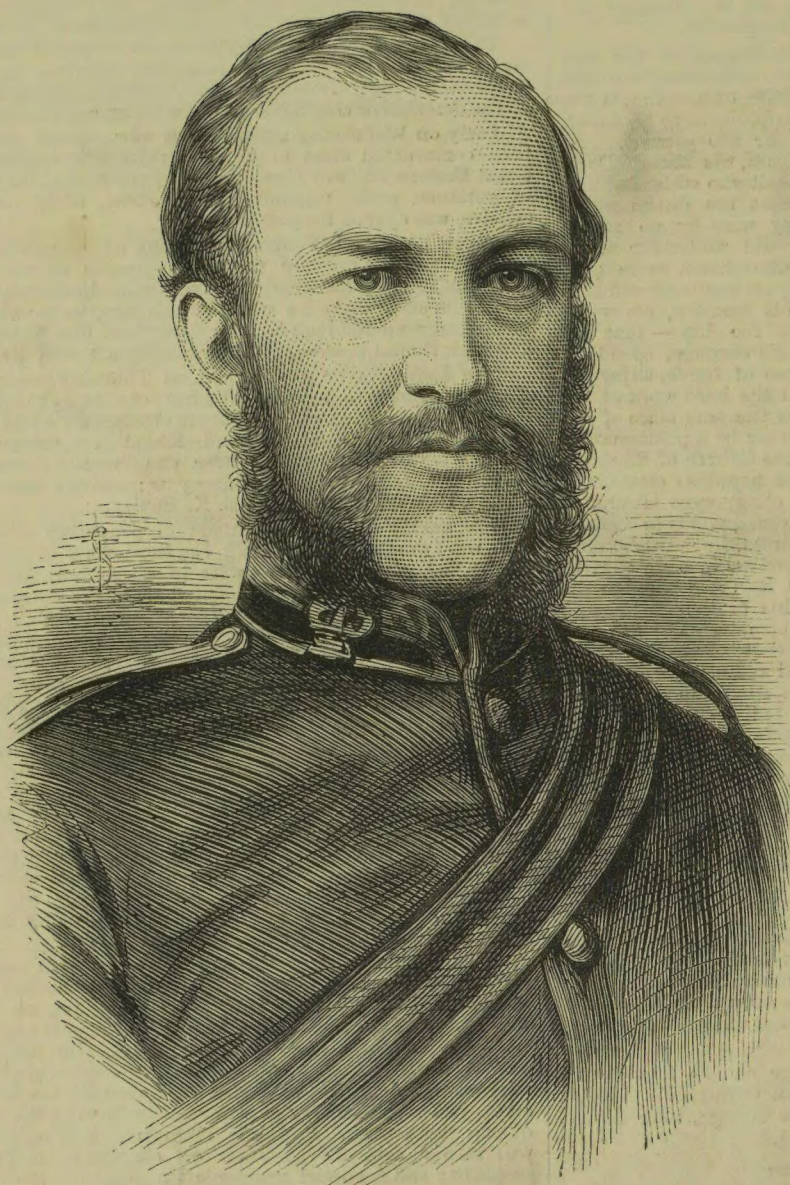
There were 2478 births and 1193 deaths registered in London last week. The births were 96 above, and the deaths 188 below, the average. There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 26 from measles, 60 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 36 from different forms of fever, and 72 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 143, 163, and 177 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 189 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 5. The 131 deaths from phthisis were 31 below the average. In Greater London 3050 births and 1420 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 53.1 deg., being 2.8 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 38.2 hours, the sun being above the horizon 84.1 hours.

The British Museum was closed on Wednesday morning, and will remain closed to the public until the 8th inst. During this interval the rooms will be thoroughly cleansed; and, on the reopening, new features of interest will be presented, amongst other matters, that of lighting the Museum with the electric light is one to which the authorities are paying their utmost attention; they have determined upon putting this light upon a permanent basis, and a number of hands commenced operations this morning in placing lights not only in the Reading-room, but in the various galleries, so that during the winter season the British Museum may remain open for several hours after sunset, so as to enable the working men to visit this national institution in the evening. The exact hours of closing have not yet been determined, but as an experiment the time allowed to visitors will be extended to six o'clock, and, if thought desirable, arrangements can be made to extend the time to eight o'clock.

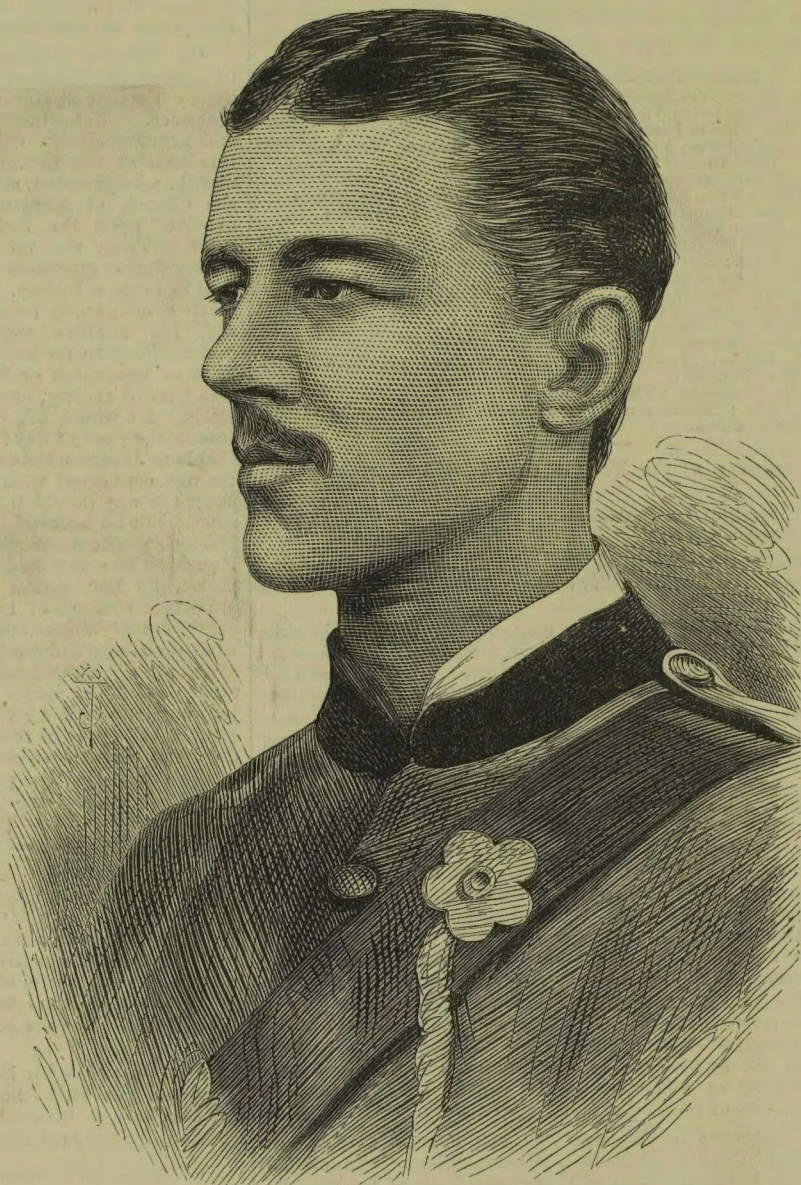
The next session of lectures and classes by the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching will open with a large increase in the number of centres where the work is carried on. An important public meeting held last February at the Mansion House was followed by district meetings at various points throughout London and the suburbs, and the result is encouraging to those who have made efforts to support this endeavour of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London to extend to London the educational scheme which Cambridge has for the last six years successfully maintained in many provincial towns. The next term will open with twenty-six courses of instruction, held at thirteen centres. Political Economy, English History and Literature, Physical Geography, and Physiology are the subjects most in demand; at one centre there is to be a course of Latin literature. The east, south, and north of London, with suburbs such as Wimbledon and Putney, still supply the large majority of district centres, but this year Marylebone and Kensington are added to the list. In the richer districts the scheme is already generally self-supporting; but in the poorer, such as the Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, Hoxton, &c., the fees are fixed at extremely low rates, and the society is, therefore, still in need of funds to attain its full efficiency. Yet more important requisites are the interest and energy shown by the local committees in making the scheme known in their neighbourhoods and raising guarantee funds; and it is owing to the increase of such local support that the work has been able to make advance. All information desired can be obtained from the secretaries, 22, Albemarle street, W.

The Dublin Civic Council on Tuesday unanimously sanctioned a report on Committee No. 1 recommending the grant of a place at the top of Sackville-street for the Gough memorial.

T H E W A R I N A F G H A N I S T A N .



DR. AMBROSE KELLY, KILLED AT CABUL.
SEE PAGE 306.



LIEUTENANT WALTER HAMILTON, V.C. KILLED AT CABUL.
SEE PAGE 306.



YAKOOB KHAN INSPECTING DETAILS OF GUNS AT GUNDAMUCK: A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 306.



THE AFGHAN WAR: ENTRANCE TO CABUL FROM KILLA-KAZEE.—SEE PAGE 306.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The Ameer Yakoob Khan, escaping from the city of Cabul, which he leaves apparently in the hands of the insurgents, has come to meet General Sir Frederick Roberts. This General, with his force of three brigades, reached Khushi, on the west side of the Shutargardan Pass, and forty-three miles from Cabul, on Sunday evening last. He was attacked the day before, at Hazar Darakht, by a party of Mangals and hostile Ghilzais; five sepoy were killed, and Deputy-Surgeon General Townsend was wounded. The death of Lieutenant Kinloch, of the 12th Regiment of cavalry, is also reported. Wali Mohamed, and other Afghan Chiefs and officials, are with the Ameer at Khushi. Among them is Daoud Shah, the Commander-in-Chief, who was not killed at Cabul. It is expected that Ghuzni will be occupied by the force of General Hughes, advancing from Candahar through Khelat-i-Ghilzai, the commander of which last place has promised supplies and transport. The force advancing through the Khyber arrived at Dakka last Monday. A telegram of Wednesday last, from Simla, states that General Roberts was that day to advance on Cabul.

It is rumoured that Cabul is in a state of anarchy; the gates are shut, but not much resistance is anticipated. Our view of the entrance to that city, from Killa Kazee, is copied, by permission of Mr. H. Graves, the publisher, from Atkinson's "Sketches of Afghanistan." There is nothing in the first sight of Cabul to please or surprise the stranger. An irregular wall, with frequent towers and bastions, and loopholed profusely, but presenting a general appearance of neglect and decay, surrounds the greater part of the town, and runs up the salient ridges of the hills. The entrance by "the city gate" is mean and uninteresting. A narrow street, lined on either side with the stalls of fruit and sweetmeat sellers and the vendors of cooked meat and fish, leads the visitor into one of the four main streets which together compose the chief feature of the Cabul city—the Charchatta—and converge upon an open market-place, where once stood the great domed bazaar, blown up by the avenging army in 1842. It was erected in the reign of Aurunzebe, and was long a centre of Central Asian trade, the common rendezvous of merchants from Northern Hindostan and Persia, and the Khanates. But it was there that the corpse of Sir William Macnaghten had been exposed in 1842, and the last act of Pollock before leaving the guilty city was to blow up the building which had been the scene of this insult to our murdered Envoy. Turning to the left from this central space, another of the four main roads leads to the Bala Hissar, a vast walled inclosure on the higher ground, overlooking the town, containing the barracks of the Ameer's troops and his palace, with the buildings lately occupied by the British Residency.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, lately with the British Army in Afghanistan, furnishes a few sketches of the Ameer Yakoob Khan at Gundamuck in the last days of May, when, after the Treaty of Peace had been signed, there were two mornings devoted to military displays, in order to let the Ameer see our troops. The first of these was a turn out of the Artillery, including the elephant battery, the mule mountain battery, and the Gatling guns. The second day was a review of the whole of the forces of General Sir S. Browne's Division. Among the spectators, of course, the Ameer was the principal figure. On both these occasions an attendant was present with a hookah, or "kaloon" as the Persians call it; and in the middle of the review this Oriental pipe was produced. While the troops were marching past the Ameer had his puff of smoke as if quietly in his own tent. The practice is quite in keeping with Oriental ideas, but it is strange to our western notions; and we may perhaps infer the condition of the Cabul troops from the etiquette observed by those in command of them. In the upper part of the Engraving our Artist has put a Sketch of the lamented Lieutenant Hamilton, with some of the Punjab Guides Cavalry, as they appeared at the review at Gundamuck. The portrait of this young officer will be found also on another page.

THE LATE DR. AMBROSE KELLY.

The lamented death of this gentleman, who was medical officer to the British Residency at Cabul, and was killed on the 3rd ult., together with Sir Louis Cavagnari, Mr. W. Jenkyns, and Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, by the Afghan insurgents, has been repeatedly noticed. His family, who reside at Dublin, where his father holds an official position, had received from him several interesting letters since his arrival at Cabul, from which we take the following extracts:—

"The city of Cabul is a miserable place indeed, and surpasses any I ever saw in dirt. The houses are all jumbled together; the best streets only allow two horsemen to ride abreast. The principal shops are the fruit-sellers' and the leather-workers'. The climate of Cabul is delightful. We arrived at the hottest time of the year, and even then it was not warmer in the house than you have it often during the dog days at home. Now it is getting much pleasanter, and the nights are fresh and nice. In the winter there is usually four feet or more of snow, and the cold is described as intense, but, of course, dry, and none of the wet and slop you have.

"Our quarters in the Bala Hissar or upper fortress are rather picturesque. They are built in true Oriental style, and, although the best in the whole of Cabul, are not quite up to our ideas of a house. To guard against earthquakes, which are of frequent occurrence here, the walls all contain wooden supports, upon which the roof and floors rest. Between these the walls are built up with the ordinary sun-dried bricks. The fronts of the rooms are altogether wooden, something like a shop-front. In lieu of glass the windows are closed with wooden shutters. The quarters all look into a central courtyard. The backs of the houses form the outside wall, which, for defence, has no openings or windows in it. Some names in Russian are written up in my dressing-room, probably the General's or one of his staff; I mean the fellows who were here this time last year.

"We are treated with every consideration by the Ameer, who insists upon our being his guests. We, our servants, horses, and the men of the escort are all fed at his expense. Mornings and evenings five coolie loads of food are brought in to us, besides four large trays of fruit, peaches, grapes, apples, pears, apricots, nectarines, and melons; these all come from the Ameer's gardens, besides which a pony load of splendid ice, in blocks a foot thick, is deposited in our mess daily, so our liquor is well cooled.

"Cavagnari is an awfully good fellow—a nicer could not be found. Three of us here are Irish—namely, Cavagnari, Hamilton, and myself. The fourth is a Scotchman. Hamilton got his V.C., I am glad to say, for the action at Futehabad, where Battye was killed. Hamilton is an awfully nice fellow, and only twenty-three years of age.

"There will never be much to do in Cabul, I can easily see; at all events, not before we have a nice Residency built for ourselves well away from the city. If it was only on this account, I have determined upon taking furlough on the first opportunity. After an absence of eighteen or twenty-four months the place will likely be much changed for the better,

and one will be able to go about with more liberty. At all events, Cabul is much better than sweating it out down country.

"I do not expect to get very much variety in the shooting line. Quail and snipe, with some wild fowl, will be the only things to be got; but, then, I am the only one among us who cares about this sort of sport, so I ought to have a little of it should we remain here during a part of the cold weather. Four miles from this there is a big lake about three miles long by three-quarters broad; along the edges of this the long bills are sure to abound when the time comes for their visits from colder regions. The natives say that by-and-by the water will be alive with all sorts of ducks and geese. This morning we had some native sports on horseback, tent-pegging and lime-cutting. Some of the Ameer's troops also joined in.

"The people are rather fanatical, and not yet quite accustomed to our presence, so we always go about with a troop of cavalry on our rides. The people have not shown any hostility or disrespect; but still there might be a fanatic among them who would, if he could, do us damage. We go out either in the morning or evening for a ride, accompanied by some of the Guide sowars and a troop of the Ameer's cavalry. One day we went to see the Emperor Baber's tomb, which is situated about three miles to the west of the city. There is a small mosque built of white marble at it, and once upon a time the grounds were very nicely laid out, but the whole place has fallen into decay. Another day we went to see the site of our old cantonments in 1839, but there is little remaining of them now. Our intended trip to Herat and the Oxus has been postponed indefinitely on account of press of work; the Ameer has many things to do and look after, having so recently taken up the reins. The only thing I believe settled is that there is to be a big durbar in the cold weather at either Agra or Delhi. It is probable I shall take furlough from there instead of returning to Cabul; it will be a very good opportunity of getting out of the country, and I feel that I want a change and brushing up a bit after being over nine years in India.

"I get as much practice as ever I like to have here, and have lots of eye cases; ophthalmia is very prevalent, owing to the glare and dust. In a short time I will have a dispensary and something to amuse me in it. Our postal arrangements are working well up to the present; our letters arrive daily. Yesterday I had a parcel containing a great coat from Murree by post.

"Aug. 25.—Cavagnari has just told me that the Viceroy has settled upon the end of next February to hold the Durbar. We shall probably take Yakoob Khan down a month beforehand and show him Bombay, very likely taking him by sea to Madras and Calcutta, and then up by train to Agra. I only hope we shall be able to carry it out, for Cabul at present is not in a very quiet state, and it is just possible that Yakoob may not like to be absent from it on such a long journey."

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, in his letter published last week, bore testimony to the kindness and usefulness and agreeable qualities of Dr. Kelly, and especially to his voluntary and gratuitous medical services among the Afghan population. In a letter from one of the ill-fated party at Cabul we find this mention of the same beneficent activity on his part:—"Dr. A. H. Kelly, the surgeon of the British Embassy, is establishing a public dispensary, which has already become wonderfully popular; and every morning and evening, when the surgeon pays his visits, crowds of patients waiting for relief surround and implore him for medicine, both for themselves and their friends who may be too ill to attend personally." We have been captiously taken to task, by an anonymous correspondent, for speaking of these gentlemen, Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions, as "Englishmen," whereas some were of Irish, and one of Scottish, birth. The objection is scarcely deserving of a serious reply. All natives of the United Kingdom, in a correct social view, belong to a common nationality. We are not inclined to give up the claim to such worthy countrymen as these, when their virtues are here recorded, upon the occasion which we all equally deplore.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. G. Schroeder, of Dublin.

LIEUTENANT WALTER HAMILTON, V.C.

We give the portrait of this brave young officer, who commanded the detachment of twenty-five troopers and fifty infantry of the Queen's Own (Punjab) Guides, forming the escort at the British Residency at Cabul, and who was killed in its defence with Sir Louis Cavagnari and the two other Englishmen on the 3rd ult. Lieutenant Walter Richard Pollock Hamilton was just twenty-three years of age. He was fourth son of Alexander Hamilton, Esq., J.P. for the county of Kilkenny, and was great-grandson of the late Right Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Bishop of Ossory; also grandson, on his mother's side, of Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and grand-nephew of Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bart., who led the avenging army to Cabul in 1842. He was born at Inistioge, in Kilkenny, Aug. 18, 1856, and was educated at Eagle House, Wimbledon, and Felsted, Essex. He was gazetted in the spring of 1874 to the 70th Regiment, then serving in India. Having passed the Indian Staff Examinations, he was appointed squadron officer of that distinguished frontier corps, the "Queen's Own Guides." He served in the Jowaki campaign as aide-de-camp to his commanding officer. In the recent Afghan war he served with his regiment, which formed part of General Sir Samuel Browne's column, and took part in the capture of Ali Masjid, and in the occupation of Jellalabad. In the battle at Futehabad, on April 2, when his commanding officer, Major Wigram Battye, was shot as they went into action, the command of the Guide Cavalry, numbering about 150 sabres, devolved upon Lieutenant Hamilton. He charged through a body of 2000 of the enemy, and, cutting his way back, completely routed them. In this engagement he saved the life of one of his own sowars, for which and other acts of bravery he was at once recommended for the Victoria Cross by General Gough, who witnessed the engagement. Lieutenant Hamilton, notwithstanding his youth, was chosen by the Indian authorities to command the guard of honour of the British Envoy, and also to act as political assistant. He died in the performance of his duty in the last desperate conflict, when the inmates of the Residency attempted to cut their way out through an overwhelming host of infuriated besiegers.

The Queen's Own Guides is a corps which was at first raised for the service of the political officers on the frontier, and had no connection with the War Department. After a time they were changed into a Military Corps, which is now to be found in the Army List, among the other regiments. The name of Lumsden is well known in connection with the early days of the Guides, as Sir Harry B. Lumsden, and Sir Peter S. Lumsden, are both associated with the history of the corps. The regiment consists part of cavalry and part of infantry, which are capable of undertaking almost any kind of service which the varied character of the frontier may require. There is some talk of adding a *Kutchur* or mule mountain battery, so that they would thus form a small Army Corps by themselves, and be ready for any emergency. They have permanent quarters at

Hoti Murdan, in the Yuzufzai country, to the north-east of Peshawur. Their present commandant is Colonel Jenkins, who served with them all through the late campaign with General Sir S. Browne's force.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A council of Ministers was held on Tuesday, at which M. Waddington made some communications with regard to foreign politics. The Ministers, all of whom were present except MM. Freycinet and Ferry, afterwards discussed the question of replacing the Archbishop of Bourges.

Numerous Royalist banquets were held on Monday to celebrate the birthday of the Comte de Chambord. Mass was said at the Church of St. Germain-des-Prés. An address to the Comte, in which the Legitimists express their devotion to "the King," was read at all the Legitimist banquets. It ran thus:—"Royalty is still wanting to France, and, therefore, France to Europe. We are not politicians; we are simply workers making an act of reason and patriotism; and, being impressed by all the need of the salvation of society, we await the King in order that he may come and spread over France and over us the protecting shelter of a legitimate and powerful sovereignty. We are suffering, Monseigneur; confidence is departing, and work is decreasing in the same ratio that our burdens are increased. We see at the same time our most cherished liberties disappear, and one outrage there is which is revolting to the dignity of our consciences and our honour as fathers of families. But in this everyday struggle we are sustained by the promises of the Royal heir of Saint Louis." This (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) is, perhaps, the first time for fifty years that the Comte de Chambord's birthday has been publicly and freely celebrated in France. The Comte de Chévaligné presided at one held in the Palais Royal. He said the Republic was at its last gasp, and bade his hearers prepare by their united efforts to save France at the next elections of the Chamber of Deputies and the Municipal Councils.

In the racing at Longchamps on Sunday Nubienne won the Prix Villebon. For the Grand Criterium States there was a field of eighteen. It resulted in a dead-heat between Baron Rothschild's Louis d'Or and Mr. Jennings's Basilière, the final heat being won by the latter.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William drove from Metz to Frescaty on Wednesday week morning to witness the parade of the troops. The weather was very favourable, and an immense number of persons proceeded from Metz by special trains to the parade-ground to see the review. His Majesty returned to Metz at one o'clock, and at two o'clock, accompanied by Prince Charles Albert, the Grand Duke of Baden, and a large staff of Generals, paid a visit to the Evangelical garrison church, proceeding thence to the cathedral. A banquet was given at five o'clock, at which the Emperor presided, and at half-past eight there was a grand conversation in the military casino in honour of the Emperor's visit. On Thursday his Majesty visited the battle-fields of Vionville and Gravelotte, where he made a lengthened stay. At all the villages through which he passed he was cordially received, and on his return to Metz he was loudly cheered by a very large crowd. Yesterday week his Majesty left. The Emperor of Germany is now at Baden-Baden, where he is reposeing after the fatigue and excitement of his visit to Alsace-Lorraine. The Empress's birthday was kept at Baden-Baden on Tuesday. Referring to his recent visit to Alsace-Lorraine, the Emperor William says the impressions gained by him have, to his great satisfaction and joy, confirmed him in the belief that the inner process of reconnecting the province with the German Fatherland is making gratifying progress.

Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his wife and son, left Vienna for Dresden on the evening of Wednesday week, their departure being witnessed by a large crowd. Before leaving, the German Chancellor had another interview, which lasted an hour, with Count Andrassy; after which he dined at the German Embassy, when all the members of the Diplomatic body in Vienna were present. Rumours continue to be published as to the matters which have been under discussion during the visit. According to one account, Prince Bismarck has proposed a Customs union with Austria-Hungary, the treaty to include the independent principalities. A much bigger scheme is talked of by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*. This authority writes:—"At the counting-house of a great banker, who has had official relations with Austria, I have heard that Prince Bismarck submitted to the Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Andrassy a plan for a general disarmament." A report is published of the conversation which took place between Prince Bismarck and M. Teisserenc de Bort, the French Ambassador at Vienna. According to this the Prince assured his auditor that France need have no uneasiness at the ultimate relations between Germany and Austria. He thought the importance of his visit to Vienna had been much exaggerated. The German Government continues to affirm that Prince Bismarck's visit to Vienna had reference merely to the relations of Germany with Austria-Hungary, and that it was not inimically aimed against any other Power. The Prince returned to Berlin on Thursday week in apparently the best of spirits. He received the Prussian Ministers in the course of the afternoon. On Wednesday he received the Russian Ambassadors at Berlin and Paris, and gave them the assurance that no design calculated to injure Russia had been discussed during his recent visit to Vienna.

The *Times*' correspondent, writing on Monday, says Berlin is about to pass through the excitement of the most critical election held during the last thirty years:—

"The issue before the electors to the Landtag has by common consent been reduced to a simple and personal one—for or against Bismarck. This fact is sufficient to show the helpless and hopeless condition of the Liberals. Dr. Falk's letter has certainly done a little for them and may win a few seats for the Opposition; but the weakness of it lies in the vagueness of its foreboding and the difficulty of denouncing, until too late, any particular unmistakable reactionary movement on the part of the wary Chancellor. Of the fidelity of the Conservatives there is, of course, no doubt, while the Clericals, although their organs express gloomy views regarding the prospect, are undoubtedly cheered by the Gastein and Vienna negotiations with Cardinal Jacobini, and whisper to one another that the choice for them must, after all, be between Bismarck and Falk. The Progressists are powerless, and the Social Democrats unwittingly demonstrate the one peculiar merit of an arbitrary government, and by their speeches render ten times the value of their votes. The poorer classes are promised an abatement of direct taxes, the sole expense not under a man's own control, and the trading classes hear with satisfaction of the arrangements under which Austrian corn and timber may be obtained at low rates, while German markets may be opened throughout nearly the whole rich extent of the Balkan peninsula. The purchase of the railways may be effected with borrowed money, the interest upon which could easily be paid out of the returns now distributed as dividends. The result, therefore, of the election is not doubtful."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An autograph letter of the Emperor has been published according to Prince Carl Auersperg's repeated request to be relieved, on account of ill health, of the post of President of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath. The Emperor at the same time graciously expressed to the Prince his warm acknowledgment of his patriotic devotion and readiness to serve the Empire.

An Imperial decree has been published appointing four hereditary and fourteen life members of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath. The following are among those who have received nominations:—Chevalier Bezecny, one of the head officials in the Ministry of Finance, Baron Brenner, Baron Hübner, and the late Minister Herr Habietinek.

RUSSIA.

The news of a serious check sustained by the Russian expedition against the Tekke Turcomans, which was announced in our last issue, is now confirmed by a telegram from St. Petersburg. It runs thus:—Intelligence received here from Beurma, dated the 4th inst., announces that during a reconnaissance near Geok Tepe on Aug. 28, the Russians encountered large masses of Tekke Turcomans, who had strongly intrenched themselves at Dengile Tepe. They made a desperate resistance to the Russian attack. The Russians for six hours directed a cannonade from twelve guns upon a position occupied by 30,000 Tekke Turcomans. In the evening the Russian troops obtained possession of the outer entrenchments, and at night the enemy fled after suffering a loss of several thousand men. The loss sustained by the Russians was seven officers and 178 soldiers killed, and sixteen officers and 234 soldiers wounded.—A telegram from the special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Russian expedition contains similar news, and adds that raids continue to be made by the Persian Turcomans upon the Russian provision and postal convoys. General Tergukasoff has arrived, and has replaced General Lomakin.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* states that orders have been sent to General Lomakin to give up the idea of penetrating to Merv. The expedition is to proceed to Sarin Kuch, a ridge on the eastern extremity of the Kopet Daghs Hills, north-east of Sherawan, whence practicable roads, skirting the Persian frontier, lead through Deregez to Herat direct. Merv, if taken in hand at all, will be approached from the north, by way of Bokhara. This change of plan, it is stated, is principally owing to the representations of General Tergukasoff.

TURKEY.

At an extraordinary Cabinet Council held on Monday at Constantinople, under the presidency of the Sultan, for discussion of the Budget, he opposed the idea of raising any new loan either at home or abroad, and recommended, instead, that recourse should be had to other measures of an internal character.

A telegram from Constantinople, received at Vienna, mentions that the Porte has decided to assist the Khedive in the Abyssinian campaign.

ROUMANIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Bratiano, the Premier, has given it to be understood that the number of Jews who would be naturalised according to the Government bill would not exceed 1074.

AMERICA.

President Hayes in the West, and General Grant in California, continue to meet large masses of people, and are everywhere received with signs of popularity.

The Government has refused the claims of polygamous wives to public lands.

At a meeting held at New York last Saturday between the official representatives of that city and of the Canadian Government, the plan for making the grounds around the Niagara Falls into an international park was favourably considered.

The United States Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers have been directed to pay gold and silver coin freely upon all Government obligations presented for payment, and payable at their respective offices.

The Report of the Agricultural Department for September states that the returns of wheat continue to indicate that this year's yield will be in excess of that of 1878.

A telegram from Salt Lake City announces the massacre of twenty-eight miners by Indians in Eastern Utah.

It is reported that a number of Indians attacked and fought for two days a party of hunters in Texas, seven of the latter being killed.

It is officially announced that in a fight with the New Mexican Indians the American troops lost five killed, and were obliged to retire.

The total number of deaths from yellow fever in Memphis last week was thirty-one.

The business portion of the town of Deadwood, in Dakota, has been destroyed by fire.

CANADA.

The Dominion Exhibition was opened at Ottawa on Sept. 24 by the Governor-General of Canada and Princess Louise amid great enthusiasm. The Governors of Vermont and New Hampshire were present at the ceremony, which was witnessed by about 20,000 persons.

Yesterday week Princess Louise presented the medals to the successful exhibitors at the Exhibition.

Princess Louise will leave Quebec on the 18th inst. by the steamer *Sarmatien* for England. It is said that the physicians of the Princess have urged a change of air for the benefit of her health, which has not been so good lately. Her Royal Highness, it is understood, will return to Canada for the opening of the Dominion Parliament.

The Quebec Legislative Council has met in secret session and refused to pass the supply Bill. It is subsequently adjourned until Oct. 27.

Imperial Commissioners have been in British Columbia examining the harbours and defences there. A despatch, dated Victoria (British Columbia), Sept. 5, says:—"It is reported that they have condemned the present site of the dockyards at Esquimalt as being untenable in case of war."

MEXICO.

The Mexican Congress was opened on the 16th inst. The message of the President, Señor Porfirio Diaz, stated that the relations of Mexico with foreign Powers were most amicable. Referring to the United States, he declared that no fresh embarrassments had arisen to render a complete agreement with them difficult. The financial condition of the Government had improved, and peace prevailed throughout the Republic. The President expressed himself opposed to being re-elected President at the end of his term of office.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram has been received at the office of the Agent-General for Victoria stating that the second reading of the bill for the reform of the Colonial Constitution has been carried by a majority of twenty-two—the numbers being 53 for and 31 against, including three pairs.

The New Zealand Parliament has been opened by the Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson. It is expected that the first test vote will show, as a result of the recent elections, that the

Opposition have a small majority. The Bank of New Zealand, being dissatisfied with the conditions on which it holds the banking account of the New Zealand Government, have given the necessary notice for the termination of the contract.

A Wellington letter in the *Times* dwells upon the political collapse of Sir George Grey. There has never in the history of the colony (the writer says) been so complete a revulsion of feeling towards any leader:—

"For a while, indeed, 'the people,' to whom he always appealed, were misled by the energy of his denunciation of the wealthier classes, by the extravagant assertions of injustice done to the 'working man,' and by the promise of relief fore-shadowed in the enunciation of what he was pleased to term his 'great Liberal policy.' But now that the glamour of his eloquent declamation has passed away, and ample opportunity has been afforded him to carry into execution those 'great reforms,' the people, to whose worst passions he appealed, have calmed down to a realisation of their true position. Experience has shown that the suggested grievances were entirely the creation of Sir George Grey's imagination. The supposed hostility of their wealthier neighbours has proved a myth. The 'down-trodden serfs' have found that the heels of the oppressor rest very comfortably upon them. The promised reforms have not been made, for the Premier himself has more than once stood in the way of the fulfilment of his own promises; and the people have at last discovered that the cloak of the demagogue has concealed a despot whose every act has been in the direction of substituting a personal for a constitutional Government. There has been a rude awakening on both sides. The people are angry to find that they have been so duped, and they are thoroughly alarmed at the seriousness of the position to which two years of the so-called 'Liberal' Government has brought the colony. Sir George Grey, on the other hand, has not only to bear a more ignominious expulsion from office than has ever befallen a New Zealand Ministry, but, being so ill-advised as to appeal to the public in Wellington for a demonstration in his favour while the Parliament was sitting next door in judgment upon his administration, he has had to endure the mortification of being scarcely allowed a hearing on the same platform where a year ago not a word was allowed to be uttered in his dispraise." It was painful in the extreme, the correspondent goes on to say, to listen to his defence on his impeachment by the Leader of the Opposition:—

"He asserted in the most passionate terms that the attack was made with the sole object of crushing one man—himself; that the reason of this was because he had stood between the Opposition and their desire to enrich themselves by the acquisition of the public lands, and to make a slave of the working man instead of allowing him to acquire land and make a happy home for himself and his children; that the late Governor, being in collusion with these land monopolists and with the pseudo-aristocracy of the Upper House, had refused his application for a dissolution; that the Colonial Office was always his enemy; but that he was determined to fight for the rights of the people to the last, 'though a Duke were sent out as Governor;' and he would never desert the few faithful friends who would sacrifice their lives, if need be, in saving the people of New Zealand from the serfdom to which the English labourer was doomed. One could understand some Chartist leader on Kennington-common in 1844, or some Irish mob orator and Home-Ruler, making use of such language; but it is difficult to realise an old gentleman seventy years of age, himself a wealthy man, decorated by her Majesty, and having spent the greater part of his life in her Majesty's service in the high position of her representative, giving utterance to such sentiments, and in New Zealand of all places in the world, where the electorate is already next door to universal suffrage, where the acquisition of land by direct purchase or by deferred payment system is made easier to the working man than in any part of the globe, perhaps; and where the wages are, proportionately to the price of food, higher than anywhere else."

A convention has been concluded between the Governments of England and France fixing the rate of charge for telegraphic messages between the two countries at twenty centimes per word, without minimum as to length.

The Crown Princess of Denmark was robbed during her recent journey of ornaments worth 60,000 or 70,000 crowns. A sailor named Weiss, on board the *Skoldmon*, has been detected as the culprit. He stole the articles from the saloon in which the Princess, like other passengers, had left her property.

There were 19,695 persons killed by wild beasts and snakes in British India in the calendar year 1877. Tigers head the list. There were 819 persons killed by tigers, 564 by wolves, 200 by leopards, 85 by bears, 46 by elephants, 24 by hyenas, and 1180 by other wild beasts. The other 16,777 victims were killed by snakes. These enemies of mankind killed also 53,197 cattle in the year. The measures adopted in India for exterminating wild beasts and venomous snakes resulted in the destruction of 22,851 of the former and 127,295 of the latter in the course of the year, and for this deliverance from their rewards were paid to the amount of £10,301.

On Wednesday week a lamentable accident occurred at Boulogne. Notwithstanding the roughness of the weather, a party of five persons, three ladies and two gentlemen, all except one of the gentlemen being English, determined to bathe. No sooner had they quitted their machines than they were carried out of their depth by the waves, aided at the moment by a strong and flowing tide. No effective means of rescue were at hand. One person, officially charged with the duty of watching over the safety of the bathers, gave the alarm. Nothing else was done by the officials; but Colonel J. W. Fry, late of the 88th Regiment, dashed into the water and succeeded, at the risk of his own life, in bringing to shore one of the ladies, Miss Sarah Clarke, who was speedily restored to consciousness. Again Colonel Fry rushed into the water and brought another inanimate body to the shore, that of Miss Rose Brockopp. This time, however, life was, unhappily, extinct. The remaining three bathers, Miss Gertrude Wiseman, Mr. Charles Clarke, and Mr. F. Jacobsen, a Dane, were swept away by the fierce current of the tide. Miss Brockopp was eighteen years of age, Miss Wiseman seventeen, and Miss Clarke sixteen. The body of Mr. Jacobsen was washed ashore between Ambleteuse and Audresselles on Saturday afternoon. M. A. Klamorowski writes to the *Times* that, in spite of the roughness of the sea, he and his wife were allowed to bathe at Boulogne on Wednesday without a word of caution from the officials. He adds that two boats generally lie to seaward of the bathers, but on Wednesday the water was too rough for them to stand out. The Mayor of Boulogne telegraphs that an official investigation has been ordered into the catastrophe. It is too certain, however (he says), that there was grave imprudence on the part of the victims, "who, notwithstanding the strong wind and the violence of the waves, were resolved to bathe." A letter from Boulogne characterises as cowardly the conduct of two *sauveurs* who, the writer says, absolutely refused to go into the sea and wet their trousers above their knees, but allowed the gallant Colonel to carry Miss Clarke the whole distance himself.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The members of the London School Board assembled on Wednesday afternoon at the Board-Room, Victoria Embankment, under the presidency of Sir Charles Reed, LL.D.

Sir Charles Reed said it would be well, in approaching the third triennial period of the operations of the Board, to compare the London of to-day, educationally considered, with what it was at the commencement of the work in 1870. It then appeared that elementary school provision was required for 574,693 children, but that existing efficient schools supplied only 262,259 places, while the daily average attendance was but 174,301. Although those exact figures were not known to Parliament, the deficiency in London was so notorious that the Elementary Education Act of 1870 directed the immediate formation of this Board, and committed to it the care of a population equal to that of all Scotland. Many months were spent in making an educational Census, and it was found that the responsibility of the Board extended, not simply to the so-called "wastrel" class, as some had supposed. It might have been so had all others been under proper instruction. But, as a fact, the evil spread far higher in society; and they were required to provide for all children needing accommodation in schools below what was known as "the ninepenny line." At the end of those nine years what result could they show? It was something, surely, that London had wiped out the reproach that more than a quarter of a million of her children were growing up in ignorance and neglect; it was more to point out that the School provision had increased by 80 per cent and the attendance by more than 100 per cent.

As regards the provision, the Voluntary Schools had increased their efficient accommodation from 262,259 to 274,451, notwithstanding the fact that efficient schools, with an average attendance of 22,770 children, had been transferred to the Board; and they had created, or were creating, new provision for 204,236, making joint provision for 478,687 scholars; while, as regards attendance, the Voluntary Schools showed a daily average at Christmas last of 184,607, and the Board Schools of 165,900, giving a total of 350,507. But while these figures exhibited great progress, they showed that the Board had not outrun the necessities of the case. The population of school age of the elementary class would be at present estimated by the Registrar-General at 733,695, so that the supply of schools, so far from being excessive, was deficient. As the population of London was continually increasing, it was quite clear that, unless the House of Commons was prepared to reverse the principle of the Act of 1870, the supply of schools must go on. It would be an everlasting monument of parsimony and impotence that the greatest capital in the world should fail to supply sufficient school accommodation for its children.

The question of fees was one of the most perplexing with which they had to deal. The greatest pains were taken to ascertain the ability of the parents to pay, and their aim had been gradually to raise the scale where circumstances warranted it. The average was a little over twopence, and the income arising from fees during the last financial year £72,000. It had been urged by some that the fee ought never to be less than twopence, and that threepence or sixpence should be the general charge; but it seemed to be forgotten that high fees and compulsory attendance could not be enforced together. They had, for example, taken over some 12,000 children from Ragged Schools, where they never paid any fee at all. They had charged them a penny from the beginning, and this they paid with regularity; but to raise the fee for such children would be to give a strong excuse for absenteeism. With regard to the Industrial Schools Scheme, the work had been carried on with earnestness, and he believed it would have a salutary effect. As to finance, he believed their work had involved a large, though not excessive expenditure, considering the results attained and the attendant conditions. Had their precepts been promptly met they would have had less interest to pay for working capital, which was never placed at their disposal. A Court of Justice declared their claims "too clear for argument," and sustained by decree their full borrowing power. With reference to the power of the Board to borrow money for the purposes of erecting school buildings and to charge the rates with the repayment of capital and interest, he took the opportunity of pointing out that an Act passed at the close of last Session limited the powers of any public body to borrow from the Public Works Loan Commissioners a larger sum than £100,000 in any one year. The Board would accordingly be compelled to borrow in the open market, and at the current interest of the day, which would increase the burden of the ratepayers.

For the third time they were about to return their trust into the hands of their constituents. They had had to lead the way in a revolution of the educational policy of the nation, and to work out a great and complex problem; with what sincerity and success it would be for their fellow-citizens to determine. They were elected by the freest possible suffrage of the whole constituency; and an opportunity would be given it, in the course of a few weeks, of checking them in their work or of expressing general approval of the effort they had made faithfully and fearlessly to discharge their duty towards the young of this great city.

The Mayor of Hanley on Tuesday announced to the Town Council that, instead of adhering to the custom of giving a dinner to celebrate his year of office, he should present £100 to the Science and Art School of the town.

The Board of Trade have issued a notice stating that, in accordance with previous notices issued, the two fixed lights at the Seven Stones Lightship, Scilly, have been discontinued, and in lieu thereof there is now exhibited one white revolving light showing three flashes in quick succession, followed by an interval of 36 sec. of darkness, the whole revolution occupying one minute. This light is exhibited at an elevation of 36 ft. above the level of the sea. The fog signal has been greatly strengthened, and is now a powerful siren trumpet, which will be sounded during thick and foggy weather, giving three blasts in quick succession every two minutes.

The Postmaster-General gives notice that by the terms of the Postal Union Convention, concluded last year, the following articles are expressly excluded from the privilege of transmission by post between union countries at the reduced rates of postage applicable to printed papers, viz.—1. Postage stamps, whether obliterated or not.—2. All printed articles constituting the representative sign of a monetary value, such as printed bonds with coupons attached, issued by any Government, incorporated company or individual, bank bills, promissory notes, &c. Hitherto packets of bonds, &c., have been sent from this country to Turkey, Egypt, and the Continent generally, paid for as printed papers; but the proceeding having been challenged as irregular, and the question having been referred to the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, it has been decided that all such articles are liable to the full letter rates of postage, and must be paid for accordingly.



THE OLD ARCTIC EXPLORING SHIP RESOLUTE, NOW BROKEN UP AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—SEE PAGE 311.



THE HONEYMOON AT VENICE.—SEE PAGE 310.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Until the eighth instant the great city of Manchester, at all times intelligent, practical, and hard-headed, will be to the "intense" degree socially scientific. To us poor journalists the annual congress of the Association of which Lord Brougham was the first President are so many "sweet boons," as Artemus Ward put it. The Social Scientists read papers and talk *de omnibus rebus*; and they consequently give us plenty of topics whereon to write leading articles. And if an inveterate crotcheter-monger or an enthusiastic rider of hobbies make now and again his appearance among the grave sages of the Congress, why, so much the better for the journalist. He is not compelled, like Tom Thumb in Fielding's burlesque, to manufacture his giants before he can slay them. The giants are all ready made.

Among the papers to be read at Manchester is one on the condition of the gipsy children and roadside "Arabs" in our midst, by Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, Leicester. Here, indeed, is a gentleman who is certainly neither a dealer in crotchets nor a rider of hobbies. Mr. Smith has done admirable service on behalf of the poor children on board our barges and canal-boats, and the even more pitiable boys and girls in our brick-fields; and to his philanthropic exertions are mainly due the recent amendments in the Factory Acts regulating the labour of young children. He has now taken the case of the juvenile "Romanies" in hand; and I wish him well in his benevolent crusade. Mr. Smith has obligingly sent me a proof of his address, from which I gather that, owing to a superstitious dislike which the gipsies entertain towards the census, and the successfully cunning attempts on their part to baffle the enumerators, it is only by conjecture and guesswork that we can form any idea of the number of Bohemians in this country. The result of Mr. Smith's diligent inquiries has led him to the assumption that there are not less than 4000 gipsy men and women, and from 10,000 to 15,000 gipsy and "Arab"—that is to say, tramp—children roaming about the country "outside the educational laws and the pale of civilisation."

I have a very curious book called "A Historical Survey of the Customs, Habits, and present state of the Gipsies, designed to develop the Origin of this Singular People and to promote the Amelioration of their Condition," published in 1816, and written by a benevolent gentleman named Hoyland, whom I conjecture to have been a member of the Society of Friends. The book was published at York; and it was in the vicinity of that ancient city, it will be remembered, that, in the early years of the present century, a number of good Quakers established the first English lunatic asylum conducted on the principles laid down by Esquirol and Pinel—that is to say, the principles of common humanity. I wonder whether Mr. Charles G. Leland, that expert in Romany philology, has seen this gipsy book of mine. It contains a copious comparative vocabulary of English, Romany, and Hindustani, from which I will just quote, as a sample, half a dozen words.

| English. | Romany. | Hindustani. |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| Water | Panj | Panj |
| Gold | Sonnikey | Suna |
| Silver | Rup | Rappa |
| Wheat | Jiv | Giuv |
| The hair | Bal | Bal |
| The eye | Auk | Awk |

Mr. Hoyland held that every third gipsy word was Hindustani.

Mem.: Philanthropic endeavour travels sometimes with lamentable slowness. In the *Christian Observer* for June, 1809, I find a pathetic letter pleading for the spread of education among "those most miserable and degraded beings, the gipsy children;" and "Fraternicus" in the same journal states that so early as 1801 he had been trying to persuade gipsy parents to send their offspring to school. Seventy-eight years are a long period for a great social sore to remain unhealed.

In the matter of "a Grumbletonian." My obliging correspondent, "R. W. M.," sends me the following extract from Macaulay's "History of England," vol. iv., pp. 298-9 (original edition of 1855):—

To omit minor distinctions, there was the great line which separated the Whig party from the Tory party; and there was the great line which separated the official men and their friends and dependents, who were sometimes called the Court party, from those who were sometimes nicknamed the Grumbletonians, and sometimes honoured with the appellation of the Country party.

I have likewise to thank another correspondent, "Colonel A —," for reference to Tony Lumpkin's soliloquy in the ale-house in "She Stoops to Conquer":—

Father-in-law has been calling me whelp and hound this half year. Now, if I pleased, I could be so revenged on the old Grumbletonian.

"R. W. M." also refers to Tony Lumpkin; but he pertinently asks whether the allusion is to Mr. Hardcastle's politics (of course he belonged to the "country party") or whether Tony merely wishes to call his father-in-law a grumbler.

I should have remembered Tony's soliloquy; but, as a matter of fact, I may mention that I have not seen "She Stoops to Conquer" for thirty years. It was at the Princess's. I think; and the cast comprised either James or Frederick Vining as Young Marlow, Compton as Tony Lumpkin, and the charming Miss Fortescue as Miss Hardcastle. I remember that while the heroine wore the due hoop, patches, powder, and lace lappets of the eighteenth century, Young Marlow was attired in the blue frock-coat, fawn-coloured trousers, satin stock, and varnished boots of 1842-3. We manage differently now with respect to the costumes worn in "genteel comedy;" indeed, I fancy that we pay a little too much attention to the dresses and decoration of the stage, to the detrimental neglect of good plays and good actors.

I hope that the brilliant success at the Lyceum of Mr. Henry Irving's impersonation of Sir Edward Mortimer in the "Iron Chest" will obtain a revival of popularity for the wonderful novel on which George Colman the younger's wishy-washy drama is founded; or rather from which it was impudently stolen by the playwright, who had the assurance to boast that he had taken Godwin's common ground and fenced it in for his own use. I have a certain bookshelf, the whereabouts of which I try to ignore when I have a long spell of work to do. It is to me as perilously tempting a shelf as an open cupboard containing pots of jam is to Master Tommy, aged six. For on the bookshelf of which I speak stand "Caleb Williams," "Jane Eyre," and "Paul Ferroll." If I am indiscreet enough to take down and open any one of those three weirdly fascinating books it is all over with me, so far as the long spell of work is concerned. It comes to sitting down on the carpet and reading the book through. All those three romances inspire, in the intensest degree, terror; and there is always fascination in the terrific. It is a pity that Mr. Irving did not go to the fountain head and commission Mr. Wills or Mr. Burnand to re-dramatise "Caleb Williams," instead of contenting himself with a *réchauffé* of Colman's feeble melodrama.

On Tuesday last in the picturesque old churchyard at Willesden I saw peacefully laid to rest all that was mortal of

Mrs. Laura Seymour, once a most delightful and deservedly popular actress: always a most amiable, genial, simple-minded lady. A select band of those who had loved and esteemed her gathered round the quiet grave in the shadow of the ancient church, both the exterior and interior of which have been made famous by the pen of Harrison Ainsworth and the etching needle of George Cruikshank. Watching the wealth of rare flowers beneath which the coffin disappeared, my thoughts went back three and forty years to the St. James's Theatre, where Mrs. Seymour, as Miss Laura Alison, made her first appearance on the stage. A beautiful, graceful, laughing girl. *Hic jacet*. The "two narrow words," Sir Walter Raleigh tells us, in an incomparable passage, cover all that is human.

There is no "Poet's Corner" attached to the "Echoes;" else I would willingly give insertion to some very pathetic stanzas on the death of the Prince Imperial, sent to me all the way from Auckland, New Zealand, by a courteous correspondent signing himself "Aopuri."

I went on Monday to a very novel and interesting display at the Agricultural Hall at Islington. It was called the "National Exhibition and Market," and comprised specimens of the machinery, appliances, manufactures, and products used in the licensed victuallers' and wine trades. I am not going to moralise on the scope and purport of such an exhibition, especially in view of a remarkable sermon delivered last Sunday in Westminster Abbey, in which the preacher indignantly pointed out that 73,000,000 bushels of grain were annually withdrawn from the food supply of the people, in order to be wasted in the manufacture of "destructive drink." Licensed victualling *versus* total abstinence is a "burning" question, and I do not treat burning questions in the "Echoes." Technically (being extremely fond of investigating industrial processes) I found the National Exhibition and Market a highly interesting one; and the lady who accompanied me was so enraptured by the sight of some elegant little machines for mashing potatoes, purifying butter, powdering sugar, and crumbing bread, that I was constrained (from pecuniary motives) to hurry away.

I did not, however, leave the hall without noticing the working of Mr. Robert Etzensberger's "Cafetière," or "Patent double-action tea and coffee filter," touching which, to avoid any suspicion of a "puff," I am glad to quote these words from Tuesday's *Times*:—

The filter was in work under the hands of the patentee, and presented a decoction of coffee which, if it could be generally obtained, would be more productive of temperance than all the lectures ever delivered and pamphlets written.

To this well-earned eulogy I have nothing to add save that I have drunk coffee in most countries in the world, and that I have never tasted coffee so well flavoured and so aromatic as that produced by this machine. Mr. Robert Etzensberger (who is at present the manager of the Grand Midland Hotel, St. Pancras) is a very old friend of mine. I first knew him, long years ago, as the manager of the Hotel Victoria, at Venice; and I always try to give him a "lift" when I can, because he is a very worthy, energetic, and ingenious man.

Mem: Our natural backwardness in coffee-making is significantly illustrated when we find so clever a gentleman as Mr. Ernest Hart, in a recent homily on dietetics, published in a medical journal, solemnly rebuking the British housewife for her incapacity to "boil a cup of coffee." Now, my dear Ernest Hart! In the first place, coffee-cups are not boiled; but it must have been owing to a slip of the pen that the homilist spoke of coffee being boiled at all by any housewife who is not a barbarian. I can remember when I was a boy that the coffee-pot used to be rammed into the middle of the fire, and that when the decoction had reached boiling point the liquid used to be "cleared" by the introduction of either a bit of dried sole-skin, a morsel of isinglass, or a red-hot coal. The outcome was a grouty mess. But for at least thirty years percolating machines of some sort or another have been in general use.

G. A. S.

"THE HONEYMOON AT VENICE."

The newly-married pair of lovers go to sojourn in that venerable Italian city, the ancient mistress of the Adriatic, whose fading splendours of Art, of Poetry, and of History, throw a magic glamour over its strange scenery of a stately city rising out of the sea. Here they find the local atmosphere of solemn stillness more than ever favourable to the dreamy indulgence of mutual fond endearment, gliding in a noiseless gondola across the moonlit watery floor of the placid Lagoon. And here, too, as in Ireland and every other land,

The stars above are brightly shining
Because they've nothing else to do.

This is, of course, all quite as it should be upon such a romantic occasion. It is only from certain details of the young gentleman's costume—his hat and coat and the cigar in his hand—that he can be recognised as a nineteenth-century Englishman. He might be some Lorenzo or Romeo, the hero of an old Italian love-tale, such as fell into the hands of our Shakespeare when he wanted a subject for the well-known stage-plays "that did so take Eliza and King James." It is, in fact, the "old, old story" of that ever young affection which preserves, or renews and refreshes, the juvenility of the world in each succeeding generation. And there is a peculiar relish, no doubt, in the repetition of this enchanting tale, which is not merely a sentimental fancy, amidst the superb palaces and churches of that old-world city, formerly so proud and rich, from which the glory of past ages has departed. Humanity, with its natural instincts and simple emotions, and essential relations of life, survives the decay of historic grandeur, "the boast of heraldry, the pomp of power." A honeymoon at Venice may prove not less enjoyable, though all the Doges have vanished, and left but a name to bear witness of their haughty reign upon the famous Adriatic shore and sea.

The council of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society has resolved to hold the next annual show at Clonmel, and to invite the Marquis of Waterford to be president.

The annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was resumed in Manchester on Wednesday week, Mr. Alderman Baker presiding. A paper on Special Collections of Books in Lancashire and Cheshire formed the subject of a discussion. The Mayor of Salford entertained the members of the association at dinner in the evening. The conference concluded on Thursday. The report of the committee on title entries was remitted to the committee, with whom Mr. Bullen and Mr. Garnett, of the British Museum, were requested to confer. The further report of the committee on a general catalogue of English literature was read and adopted. The Rev. H. O. Coxe, Bodleian Library, Oxford, was appointed president for the ensuing year, and it was resolved that the next meeting should be held at Edinburgh.

NUTTING.

When leaves are colouring and the air is calm and all around you is but woodland beauty, by far the pleasantest of autumn pleasures is to go "a-nutting" with some country cousins. That rout amongst the hazels has a charm—and one most musical, of rippling laughter—for, as boughs where clusters hang are seized in haste by each one there, till nuts, thus grasped at, drop through briar and bracken, the very manner of the merry girls gives you, too, true enjoyment.

There is a time for nutting, and a special day, the day of Holy Rood, when, clad in the "nutting-dress" they have worn each year, the village lads and lasses troop away to woods and copses, and to shaws and hangers, to chase the bead-eyed squirrels through the trees, and pull down nuts together. This custom was, at one time, much pursued, and it lingers yet in some outlying places, where it will be much missed this year, as, though "the pendent catkins and the crimson threads" came duly in profusion, the nuts when formed soon withered, died, and dropped. Through that love for nutting which the rustics have the nuts are almost always got too soon; but where they can be kept from busy fingers till the leaves of the hazel are golden-hued and the rooks are patching their nests for winter—which is early in October—you will gather them when they are thoroughly ripe and have got the true nut flavour. They will then keep sound and good, and be fit for those mystical rites of the "Nutcrack Night" which are held on All Hallows Eve.

This divination by the aid of nuts—which still is common in some rural districts—was practised elsewhere, as we are told by Burns and Brand. Thus the latter says, in his "Popular Antiquities," "It is a custom in Ireland, when the young women would know if their lovers are faithful, to put their nuts upon the bars of the grate, naming the nuts after the lovers. If a nut cracks or jumps, the lover will prove unfaithful; if it begins to blaze or burn, he has a regard for the person making the trial. If the nuts, named after the girl and her lover, burn together, they will then be married." Like testimony, too, is borne by Burns, in his poem of "Halloween," where we read that "mony lads' and lasses' fates are there that night decided." If, however, the growth is as short in those countries as it is this year in England, there will be but few nuts to crack when that "night" comes round.

But, though it is such a very bad year with the woodland nuts, there are plenty of "garden-grown;" and in Kent, on the "nut-farms," the crop is good. Three sorts seem to be preferred there—namely, the "Atlas" filbert, as the largest cluster; the "Cosford" nut, for an early ripener; and the far-famed "Kentish cob," as the best for keeping; and they grow them in this way.

Strong plants being procured at the highest price, they are set—unless they are intended for espaliers or pyramids—at fifteen feet apart, in well-trenched orchards, and gradually trained into a saucer shape, so that the rim, at bearing-time, shall be four feet high, when the currant and gooseberry trees which have been grown between them are removed to let in the light and air, and to give further space for spreading; and when once a nut farm is fairly formed there are few crops that pay much better, a ton per acre being the normal growth, and its value £50. Now, as the nuts thus grown have pot-fruit over them, in the shape of pears and apples—and, at thirty feet apart, there are forty-eight trees growing on each acre there—it will at once be seen how it helps out price; and that, with the usual yield of from twenty to thirty bushels per tree—good selling sorts, such as the "Ribston pippin," "golden nobs," and "Hessel" pears—every acre of ground thus fruit-grown in Kent must, in an average year, give a good return for outlay; the more so as, from its nearness to the London market, fruit is delivered from Maidstone and its vicinity at 6d. per bushel. The men of Kent, however, deserve success, for they blend skill with capital in careful pruning, and there is no cleaner land in England.

Now, a wild-nut copse holds money, too, as each hazel there is useful; for, as its growth is rapid and its habit strong, divers things can be soon made with it, such as hoops, crates, hurdles, sticks, and rods, as also rustic seats and fancy baskets, for which both peeled and unpeeled twigs are often used, to form, with barks of varied hues, geometric patterns.

The ancients called walnuts "the nuts of Jove;" and from their extreme fondness for them we can readily imagine that "across the walnuts and the wine" their "after-dinner talk" went well. We English, too, are so fond of nuts that it may with truth be said we are a nut-eating nation; for when filberts, walnuts, or the homely chestnut are not at hand, we can put up contentedly with other sorts, Brazil, or cocoa-nuts, or even commoner—plain Spanish or Barcelonas. Though, if respective sales are tests, walnuts are those which most prefer, and no better can be found than those in Surrey. "For nuts," they say, "try Kent; for walnuts, Surrey;" and so well do the latter grow on Surrey soil, that it was noted for them in the time of Fuller, who remarked, in 1660, when writing of Beddington and its pretty park, where walnuts abounded and a trout-stream ran, that it was "as if Nature had there observed the rule of physic, *post pisces, nuceas*, after fish, nuts." For Beddington Park walnuts there was a great demand, as they were very fine and thin-shelled; and at Croydon October three-days' fair vast quantities were sold, and under that name they are still sold there, though the trees in that park have been now cut down.

Walnut-trees now are but seldom reared, as they take so long to come to maturity; but two most excellent sorts to grow are the "St. Jean" and the "Dwarf Proflig," as the latter will bear when but three feet high, and the former is never in leaf till June; hence late frosts cannot affect it. Young walnut-trees are touched by frost, but old ones bear it, unless—as in 1860, when many perished—the degree of cold is excessive. The walnut forms a good forest tree, as it has a head of wide dimensions; and there are some very fine trees round London; though for girth we must go to those manor-houses where such trees were often planted by men who stayed on their farms for years, in the days of old ways and customs. Such trees attained to the grandest size, and to a bulk that few would credit—even to seventy feet high and to eight feet round. Large trees of long growth have the greatest value for cabinet furniture and for the best gun-stocks. "Black" walnut-wood, which takes such a high polish, and is so charmingly grained, comes chiefly from America, and the commoner sorts from the Black Sea coast.

With respect to the walnut of St. Jean, as it does not show for leaf until quite mid-June, it should obtain, we think, more notice, as much, indeed, as "that wonderful walnut-tree that blowed on St. Barnaby's day," and shared, at Glastonbury, the holy honours of "the Holy Thorn," for both grew there, as we are told in Hearne's "Antiquities." This tree, in fact, was such a wonder that the Bishop of Bath and Wells—Dr. James Montague—thought a branch of it worth the acceptance of King James's consort. Fuller—who was reproved by Dr. Heylin for his doubts—discredited the "miracle;" but could he come again to Kent in June he would see on "St. Barnabas' day" just the same thing there; and as slips of "the Wonderful Walnut-tree" were sold and stolen, those late "St. Jean's" perchance might be the stunted "scions" of that very tree.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The last days of the Newmarket First October Meeting were very fine and warm, and, as the sport was generally good, two very enjoyable days were spent on the Heath. The Snailwell Stakes confirmed the idea that Sabella has quite lost her early form, and Gil Blas won very cleverly from Maid of Orleans. Valantino (8st. 9lb.) performed in capital style in the Second Nursery Stakes, for which Orchestra (7st. 13lb.) was a great favourite, but could only get third. There was a strong numerical opposition to Bend Or for a Triennial Produce Stakes, yet odds of 4 to 1 were freely laid upon the unbeaten crack, and The Song, who ran him to a length, was only allowed to get so near upon sufferance. The October Handicap is famous for its surprises, and this year Sir John Astley appears to have been about the only backer of Fortitude (6st. 2lb.); Lord Clive (8st. 2lb.) ran very fairly well, but Thurio (8st. 9lb.), who was the great public fancy, was only a moderate third. Fortitude is engaged in the Cambridgeshire, but the 10lb. penalty he has incurred will probably extinguish his chance, as Lord Clive appears to hold him quite safe. The concluding race of the day was a match over the last two miles of the Cesarewitch Course, in which Sir John Astley rode his own horse, Drumhead, against Mr. Gretton's Solomon, with Mr. Beville in the saddle. The weights were 16st. 10lb. each; and it is not surprising, therefore, that Drumhead broke down a long way from home. Such matches can hardly be called sport; indeed, they border so closely upon cruelty to animals that we hope we have seen the last of them.

The first race on the Friday was the most important of the week, for Bay Archer, in receipt of 7lb., fairly wore down Rayon d'Or in the St. Leger Stakes, and beat him at last by three parts of a length. Certainly, the D.L. is about the worst course in England for a horse that is giving away weight, and the French crack has never been partial to a hill; still, we doubt if he is at all the same horse that won such a splendid victory at Doncaster. At the same time, the result of this race considerably discounts the Cesarewitch prospects of Discord, and has naturally turned general attention to the pretensions of Lansdown, who is believed to be much superior to his stable-companion Bay Archer at their respective weights. Hackthorpe (9st. 12lb.) was not stopped even by his welter weight over the Rous course; and soon afterwards Bend Or was pulled out again for the Rous Memorial Stakes, and won even more easily than on the previous day, as Musk, who was heavily backed, cut up badly. Robert the Devil beat the pair opposed to him in the First October Two-Year-Old Stakes with scarcely an effort; and it will be interesting to see how this good-looking youngster acquits himself when opposed to animals of better class than those that he has met up the present time.

On Monday afternoon John Higgins and Robert Watson Boyd sculled over the Thames championship course for £100. The pair have met four times previously, the former having been successful upon three occasions. Both men have adopted the American system of a long slide and swivel rowlocks; but Boyd seems to have accommodated himself to these innovations far more readily than his opponent, whose stroke was short and snatchy. The result was that, after the first two hundred yards, the northerner had the race in hand, and eventually won as he liked by four lengths. Higgins, who is now thirty-six years of age, has, doubtless, seen his best day. Henry Thomas and Joseph Cannon met over the same course for £100 a side on Tuesday. The race was a grand one up to Hammer-smith Bridge, at which point Cannon's cutter, which was most inefficiently manned, had dropped helplessly astern, and he steered such a bad course that, in spite of the gamest efforts, he was defeated by four lengths.

The race for the long-distance championship of the world was concluded at Madison's Avenue Gardens, New York, on Saturday evening last. For the second time Rowell, of Cambridge, proved successful, covering a distance of 530 miles, which would have been much increased had he not been seriously ill on the fifth day, and lost a great deal of ground. The first prize, including the share of the gate money, will amount to upwards of £5000. We append the full score of the competitors:—

| | Miles. | | Miles. |
|-----------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| C. Rowell, Cambridge | 530 | F. Krohne, New York | 450 |
| S. Merritt, U.S.A. | 515 | L. Federmeier, U.S.A. (retired) | 349 |
| G. Hazael, London | 500 | N. Taylor, New York | 250 |
| F. Hart, New York | 482 | H. Jackson, Massachusetts (ret.) | 232 |
| G. Guyon, Chicago | 471 | P. J. Panchot, New York (ret.) | 205 |
| E. P. Weston, New York City | 455 | W. Dutcher, U.S.A. (ret., after walking only four hours) | — |
| J. Ennis, Chicago | 450 | | |

Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P. for Whitby, distributing the prizes at the Hawarden Grammar School, addressed the audience on the advantages of a varied education.

We learn from a Parliamentary paper issued on Tuesday that the Indian Council was equally divided on the question of approving the reduction of the Indian cotton duties by the Viceroy, and that the motion in approval of the action of the latter was carried by the casting vote of the Secretary of State. The dissenting members embodied their objections in minutes now published, and Sir H. Maine and General R. Strachey drew up similar papers in justification of the course pursued.

On Wednesday morning the five directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, who have completed their term of eight months' imprisonment, were liberated from Ayr gaol. At a meeting of the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank on Tuesday it was resolved that a further dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound (making 13s. 4d. in all) be paid to the creditors of the bank on the 17th inst.—The late West of England Bank creditors will be paid a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound early in November. This will raise the total payments to 16s. 6d. in the pound, leaving a balance of 3s. 6d. still unpaid.

The third party of tenant farmers who have gone out this year at the invitation of the Canadian Government to ascertain the advantages which the Dominion presents as a field for settlement, left the Mersey last week by the Allan steamer Sarmatian. They represent portions of Scotland, and the northern, eastern, and western counties of England. A large number of others, who have been deterred from sailing in consequence of the lateness of the harvest, have signified their intention to go out next spring. A pioneer party of about seventy farmers from Sweden also sailed by the same steamer, their destination being the province of Manitoba; and if the movement should prove successful they will be joined by 600 others from the same country in the spring.

Dr. Siemens, who gave the prizes yesterday week to the students of the Liverpool School of Science, congratulated the school upon its numbers and success, the Whitworth Scholarship having been gained for the fifth time. Dr. Siemens spoke upon the importance of scientific education, and expressed his belief that soon England would not be behind France and other countries of the Continent in institutions for this purpose. Every school of science should possess a mechanical laboratory; and he promised to place a testing-machine for metals at the disposal of the Liverpool school, and to give an annual prize for the best essay upon the physical conditions of materials used in the constructive arts. The Mayor presided.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The opening of the medical schools in connection with the various metropolitan hospitals took place on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. St. George Mivart delivered the opening address at St. Mary's Hospital, Mr. P. Hird at Charing-cross, Mr. Dalby at St. George's, Dr. Dupré at Westminster, Professor A. B. Dublin at King's College, Professor G. D. Thane at University College, and Professor Cobbold at the Royal Veterinary College.

Dr. Sidney Coupland performed the same office at Middlesex Hospital; and, in bidding a hearty welcome to those who that day entered upon the arduous but pleasant study of medicine, pointed out the principles by which they should be guided. They must not be discouraged, he said, by the multiplicity of studies to which they were required to give attention, but remember that others before them had overcome what appeared to be almost impossible. He insisted on the acquisition of studious habits immediately, otherwise medicine had better be abandoned for some more congenial pursuit. Lectures, he said, were useful for explanatory purposes, and, therefore, should be regularly attended; and of greater value still was that practical study, anatomy, for example, which entered so largely into their curriculum, and operated as a mental training, in addition to the intrinsic value of the subject. Physiology and chemistry he also referred to in similar terms, but warned the students against rushing into specialism prematurely. He recommended work in couples, and showed the importance of tutorial questioning, by which students would learn their weak points. With regard to hospital work, he remarked that if the world at large would realise the fact that in providing the means of medical education hospitals fulfilled a sacred duty as in affording shelter and relief to the sick poor, motives of self-interest might urge those to support those institutions who were not stirred by feelings of charity. The work of the student in the hospital was manifold. He had, in the first place, to acquire dexterity; he had then to exercise his senses in the special diagnosis of disease, to train his judgment and to learn the action of remedies. But he must not only learn to observe, he must learn to record. The habit of note-taking was not merely useful as an aid to memory, but it might be turned to great advantage in the future in recording observations for the benefit of the profession at large. Diligent attendance in the special departments and in the post-mortem room was enforced, in addition to the work of the hospital ward, for all this afforded opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of disease such as would not occur again. The lecturer next adverted to the subject of examinations, which exercised so great an influence on teaching, and confined his remarks to the University of London and the three other metropolitan licensing bodies. He urged his hearers, after passing these tests, not to be too eager to throw off the student life, but to continue for some time perfecting their knowledge either at home or abroad. Residential medical appointments were now of the greatest value. A few words were said as to recreation, the legitimate pursuit of which was absolutely necessary, and the two errors into which all students were apt to fall—viz., ill-regulation of diet and late working at night—were deprecated. Steady persistence was the ideal of study, as opposed to spasmodic and vigorous efforts. After pointing out that the students had worthy examples to follow in the earnest pursuit of their profession, the lecturer concluded by assuring them that, although their labour might not lead to much material prosperity, and although the pursuit of medicine brought with it great responsibilities and all they entailed, yet it brought with it much that compensated for them to those who followed it with their whole heart.

On Tuesday the annual meeting of the Scottish Permissive Bill Association was opened in Glasgow, a large number of persons being present.

The citizens of Londonderry have rejected by 200 votes to 169 a proposal to tax themselves for the maintenance of a school of art.

The court of inquiry into the loss of the Brest has ordered the suspension of Captain Elder's certificate for six months, but granted him a chief mate's certificate during that time.

The Mayor of Newport, Monmouthshire, has presented to eight of the men who volunteered to explore the workings of the Abercane Colliery, after the explosion in September last year, the Albert Medals of the first and second class.

The Miranda, a sister ship to the gun-boat Phoenix, which was launched a fortnight ago, was launched on Tuesday at Devonport, in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty. The ceremony of naming was performed by Lady Lopes.

The first turf of a new reservoir at Eccup, near Leeds, which will practically complete the Leeds Waterworks scheme, was cut on Monday. The reservoir will embrace an area of 195 acres, and will contain fourteen hundred millions of gallons of water. The estimated cost is about £80,000.

The Scotsman says that Mr. David Hunter, who has been for twenty years assistant-superintendent of the North British Railway, has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies the appointment of general manager of the Natal Government railways.

A correspondent courteously sets us right in the spelling of a name in our last issue. Mr. Charles J. Kicham (not Kirkham, as was stated) is the name of the gentleman who has received £1200, subscribed by several prominent Irishmen and by a national subscription, "in recognition of his personal character and literary genius."

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by members of the Horse Guards Staff and others, witnessed on Tuesday morning a sham fight by the Aldershot troops on the Foxhills and their vicinity. The idea of the operations was that a fortified post at the North Camp was expecting a valuable water convoy from Woking. The conveying guard was commanded by General Pakenham, the opposing force by General Peyton. The fight lasted two hours.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., presided yesterday week at the annual soirée of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, and presented the prizes won by students of the institute and art-schools. The noble Lord spoke on the rapid advances which education had made during the past few years, and alluded to the advantages which the Mechanics' Institutes of the country afforded the working classes in grasping a knowledge of art and acquaintance with various sciences. His Lordship also spoke on the subject of higher education, and referred to the education given at our technical schools. The experience of the past few years had shown the value of these schools, and in establishing them they had given the English artisan an opportunity of gaining that knowledge and information which was given in the technical schools of the Continent. He trusted that the establishment of schools would be appreciated, and that they would be made a still greater success. Sir Matthew Wilson, Bart., M.P., also addressed the meeting.

POLITICAL.

Social Science has eclipsed politics for the time being. Ministers are still resting on their oars, so to speak. The Earl of Beaconsfield has been gracefully occupied in extending the hospitalities of Hughenden to one of the heroes of the Zulu Campaign, General Sir Evelyn Wood, who, it may be remarked in passing, on Tuesday evening repaid the Fishmongers' Company for their sumptuous entertainment by delivering an address, which, it coloured with a soldier's appreciation of Sir Bartle Frere's policy, may be pronounced a most interesting record of the many acts of valour which retrieved the disasters of the late war. Reverting to the Prime Minister, an apparently authoritative answer has been made to the Marquis of Hartington's reasonable complaint that the noble Earl had at Aylesbury made no reference to foreign topics. It is now stated that his Lordship avoided entering into the state of affairs abroad, so as to afford the Marquis of Salisbury (who is expected to return from Dieppe on the 9th inst.) an opportunity of "making the speech of the season, on behalf of the Government," during his state visit with his colleagues to Manchester, on the 17th and 18th inst. On the occasion of this Conservative demonstration, the Foreign Secretary is to address the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and of the Conservative Club, as well as the festive meeting in the Free Trade Hall, and the popular gathering at the Pomona Gardens.

Lancashire Liberals, however, are not disposed to let their ardour cool till the middle of October. Mention has previously been made of the banquet to be given to Sir William Harcourt in Liverpool. Attention should also be called to a large outdoor meeting of the Liberals of South-East Lancashire on Saturday at the Phoenix Grounds, Heywood. Close upon 12,000 people are estimated to have been present. Mr. R. N. Phillips, M.P., was in the chair, and the example he set of trenchant animadversion on the alleged faults of the Government (which received formal censure in the resolutions passed) was followed with much vigour of phrase and an uncompromising hostility of style bearing a filial resemblance to the terse English of John Bright by Mr. J. Albert Bright.

In Scotland, it is to be noted that Mr. Baxter last week made a sweeping attack on the Government at Arbroath; and we find Mr. Childers on Monday making an electioneering speech at Stow, Midlothian, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone's candidature, and delivering himself with none of the restraint and yea-may diffidence which have characterised some of the right hon. gentleman's late utterances in the House of Commons. Mr. Childers may possibly have caught a spark of Mr. Grant Duff's fire. That inflammable orator on the same evening (the hon. member had set his face southwards, it will be observed) inveighed with undiminished energy against each phrase of the Government's foreign policy at a formidable gathering, two or three thousand strong, in the Market Hall, Newtown, Montgomery.

Lord Rosebery (with a slight pinch of patronage in his manner, presumably unavoidable on the part of a favourite of fortune so richly endowed as the noble Earl is) on Saturday assured the East-End of London that there was no reason whatever why it should be considered distinct from the West-End. On the contrary, his Lordship, addressing a meeting in St. Jude's schoolrooms, hoped that the movement for the University Education scheme would take root and flourish in the East. Good, not to say goody, words of a similar nature, but more modestly delivered, came the previous night from Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., at the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, his text, however, being technical education.

Mr. Parnell maintains his agricultural agitation in Ireland, having on Sunday addressed a large meeting at Tullow, whereat reduction of rent and the application of the Church surplus to the reclamation of waste lands were declared by resolutions to be necessary. On Monday Mr. Joseph Arch was the principal speaker at a meeting in Aylesbury, and it appears from what passed that the Royal Commission is to be proffered the results of a special inquiry to be instituted by the Agricultural Union concerning the farm labourers' condition.

A peaceful strain has not been wanting. Mr. H. Richard, M.P., and Mr. Peter Rylands, M.P., yesterday week addressed an assemblage in Warrington in favour of International Arbitration as the best means of settling differences between nation and nation; but yet neither hon. member could avoid saying bitter things of their political opponents savouring rather of pugilism than peace.

THE OLD ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE.

There are some interesting historical associations connected with H.M.S. Resolute, which was lately consigned to the breaking-up department in Chatham Dockyard. Among the numerous expeditions sent forth, during ten or twelve years, in search of Sir John Franklin's party, lost in the Arctic regions, was that for which H.M.S. Resolute, commanded by Captain Austin, R.N., and H.M.S. Assistance, Captain Ommaney, R.N., were jointly dispatched in 1850, to cruise in Lancaster Strait and around Cornwallis Island. The Resolute was again commissioned, a few years later, under Captain Kellett, R.N., to make further search in Lancaster Strait and on the coasts of Melville and Banks's Lands. Upon this occasion a portion of her crew, under Lieutenant (now Admiral) Pim, met Captain Sir Robert M'Clure and the crew of H.M.S. Investigator, which had entered Melville Sound from the Pacific Ocean, and had there been abandoned. By the relief thus afforded, M'Clure was enabled to travel on across the Arctic Region, and to return home by way of the Atlantic, thereby accomplishing the passage, though not wholly by navigation, from one ocean to the other. This was in the spring of 1853. Meantime, the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions, in the Erebus and Terror, which had not been heard of since July, 1845, was left in suspense. It was reserved for Sir Leopold M'Clintock, or rather for Lieutenant Hobson, leader of a sledge-travelling party from the Fox, one of Lady Franklin's vessels employed in the sad quest of her lost husband, to discover the truth more than ten years after the mournful event had actually taken place. The Erebus and Terror had been deserted by their crews in April, 1848, on the north coast of King William's Land, where they had lain beset with ice from September, 1846. Sir John Franklin had died in June, 1847. The survivors, numbering a hundred men, under Captain Crozier, had started thence for Great Fish River, and there is no doubt that they perished on that journey. Such are the reminiscences of heroic, but unfortunate, adventure which recur to the mind in connection with the old hull of H.M.S. Resolute, as one of the Arctic exploring-ships in that service of looking for Sir John Franklin twenty or thirty years ago.

A Daily News telegram from Rome states that Sicily and Southern Italy were visited on Sunday night by a terrific storm. The training-ship Città di Napoli was driven into harbour at Taranto, and a railway bridge between Crucoli and Ciro was destroyed, and an express-train precipitated into the torrent beneath. The engine-driver was killed, and all the passengers more or less injured.



END OF THE ZULU WAR: MOUNTED INFANTRY SKIRMISHING WITH ZULUS—A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 314.



END OF THE ZULU WAR: SHELLING KRAALS ACROSS THE UMVOLOSI RIVER—SEE PAGE 314.



H.M.S. BACCHANTE LEAVING PORTLAND HARBOUR WITH THE SONS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 314.

The Extra Supplement.

"AFTER THE TRIAL"—"MERCHANT OF VENICE."

The full title of this richly-coloured and otherwise remarkable drawing by Mr. Henry Wallis, which was noticed in one of the Exhibitions of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours, is "After the Trial: Antonio receives the Congratulations of his Friends." This addition to the title distinguishes the particular incident in the dénouement of the drama intended to be most prominently represented; but the story altogether is here told pictorially and with singular completeness. The artist has taken the architecture of a portion of the Ducal Palace at Venice, and by an ingenious adaptation has rendered it subservient to the purposes of his composition. This has admitted a disposition of all the various groups essential to the dramatic situation. Nor are the characteristic gestures and expressions of the individual figures less aptly discriminated. The only personage of importance absent is Shylock; but the knife and scales on the pavement are sufficient memorials of that cruel Jewish money-dealer; and it is evident that he is hardly yet out of sight and of ear-shot, for in the lower corner on the left hand three friends of Antonio are watching the baffled murderer slink away, and one of them is shouting after him some taunting gibe, perhaps relating to his promised christening. Antonio, descending the staircase, unlike his companions, is very properly habited in the plainest possible garb, as befits a man who had resigned himself to probable death. He holds forth both hands to receive the congratulations of the "troops of friends" who, as his noble character well deserved, are warmly attached to him. Behind follow, with other intimates, Gratiano, Salanio, and Salarino, his faithful debtor, the hardly less noble-minded Bassanio, for whom Antonio had risked his life, and who through his friend's aid had won the rich and beautiful heiress Portia. Above is Portia herself, in her robes, disguised as the young doctor-of-laws of Rome—"another Daniel come to judgment." At the happy termination of the trial the Duke of Venice entreates the clever supposed young doctor to come home with him to dinner. But she "humbly desires his Grace of pardon" to decline, and in doing so would probably kneel, as indicated in the picture—alleging the necessity of setting forth at once to Padua. About the Duke, or Doge, are some of the "magnificoes" of Venice; and to the left is the table of the "Court of Justice," where the trial has been held. The costumes in which the artist has chosen to attire his figures are not, as usual upon the stage, those of the English Elizabethan fashion, but are of the Venetian style, as shown in the pictures of Bellini and Carpaccio. This work of Mr. H. Wallis is an attempt to give a decorative treatment to the subject, in the manner of wall-pictures by those Italian masters.

THE ZULU WAR.

Two remaining illustrations of the late war in South Africa, from sketches by our Special Artist, find place in this week's publication. We have news from Capetown to the 9th ult., but it seems of little importance. Cetewayo had been brought there by sea, and was to be lodged in the Castle, with two or three wives and a few servants. Sir Garnet Wolseley had left Zululand, and was at Utrecht on the 7th, on his way to Pretoria, for the settlement of the Transvaal. The remaining hostile Zulu chiefs had surrendered, and those appointed to rule the twelve new districts had signed the requisite stipulations, promising obedience to the British Residents in North and South Zululand, and not to keep up an army or put their people to death, for witchcraft or upon other pretences, without due sentence of law. No white settlers, except missionaries, are to be allowed to hold lands in the Zulu country.

The arrangements for the disposal of the large infantry force under Sir Garnet Wolseley consequent upon the termination of hostilities in South Africa have now been made. The force consisted of fifteen battalions, of which one, the 1st Battalion 13th, has arrived, and another, the 1st Battalion 24th, may be daily expected in England. The five battalions that left home after the news of the Isandlwana disaster—viz., the 2nd Battalion 21st, 58th, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, 91st, and 94th, are to be retained in South Africa. Two more, the 88th and 90th, are embarking for India. The 80th, which has been abroad nearly eight years, will be ordered home soon. The 2nd Battalion of the 4th will go to Malta, the 2nd Battalion 24th and 57th to Gibraltar, the latter in place of the 71st, coming home; the 2nd Battalion of the Buffs to the Straits Settlements, allowing the 74th to come home; while the 99th will take the place at Bermuda of the 46th, which has been for three years at that station.

GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, V.C., ON THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood was on Tuesday evening entertained at a banquet by the Fishmongers' Company, together with his uncle, Lord Hatherley, Colonel Pearson, C.B., Major Leet, V.C., Lieutenant Lysons, and other distinguished personages—Mr. Blewitt, Prime Warden, in the chair. We quote the eloquent speech made by Sir Evelyn Wood in answer to the toast of his health:—

"Mr. Prime Warden, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I thank you heartily for the honour you do me to-night, and I thank you not only for myself but in the names of the comrades whom you honour in honouring me. As a soldier—and I prefer that title to any other—it would be as improper for me to praise my late gallant chief, Lord Chelmsford, as it would be to criticise his military operations. I may, however, speak of him as a friend, and, therefore, I say that the successes which you so generously appreciate were due in the first instance to the confidence Lord Chelmsford reposed in me, to the support he ever accorded me, and to his staunch friendship, which nothing has been able to shake. There is nothing selfish in Lord Chelmsford. Self in him is entirely subordinate to his zeal for the public service; and, as you approve of my services, you should credit him with the perspicuity which utilised them, and you should sympathise with my gratitude to him for having had the courage of his confidence at a period when a smaller mind might have hesitated to allow such large discretionary powers as I possessed to one who was, professionally speaking, a young General. Lord Chelmsford was frequently absent from Maritzburg when employed in visiting the lower frontier between Zululand and Natal; and at such times I was in constant communication with the greatest High Commissioner South Africa has yet possessed—the greatest not only in his experience of barbarian peoples, but in unflinching courage and rectitude of purpose.

"To Sir Bartle Frere I owe much. The trust he placed in me was the means not only of winning over some valuable allies, but of neutralising many colonists of Dutch extraction who would have otherwise swelled the number of the discon-

tented Boers who assembled near Pretoria to protest against our rule. I remember well the sense of intense relief amongst the colonists after a period of some doubt, when it was understood Sir Bartle Frere was to remain in South Africa. It has been stated that the colonists are cruel, bloodthirsty men, more anxious to advance their own interests than to assist in civilising the natives, and that Sir Bartle Frere is supported by them because he originated a war policy which was financially profitable to the colonists. His strongest admirers are those who have had most opportunities of seeing him—the inhabitants of Cape Colony, who have reaped as much benefit by the war near Natal as the inhabitants of Paris could from a war in Aberdeenshire. The colonists in Natal are mostly emigrants of the first generation from our islands, our own flesh and blood, with feelings like those who honour our soldiers. These colonists are painfully sensitive to the misconception which has prevailed generally as to their conduct. The men who made money by the war can be counted on one's fingers, and, being always on the main roads, were more noticeable than the unobtrusive but more agreeable settlers in the remoter districts. Before I went out I did not know a single colonist. Now I know many—men who left lucrative professions and charming families to serve, as did Theophilus Shepstone, for eight months as a Captain of Basutos, and I am proud of being termed by him a friend. I have marched over 2000 miles; I have visited farms innumerable; and I assert that the colonists as a rule treat their black servants with as much consideration as we do our domestics here. To be respected by such colonists, then, is in itself a marked tribute of esteem; but it is impossible for anyone to be associated with Sir Bartle Frere without being deeply impressed by his intellect and his humanity, and our sons will find in the prosperity of South Africa a grand recompense for our losses, and a justification of the policy which inaugurated a civilised rule in place of a destructive and barbarous despotism.

"While gratefully acknowledging your welcome to-night, my thoughts naturally revert to the, alas! many gallant friends who have accompanied me back in memory only. Ronald Campbell, of the Coldstreams, who gave his unselfish life up for others when he dashed forward into a cavern until, touched by a Zulu's gun, he fell a voluntary sacrifice, instantly avenged by two brave boys—Lieutenant Lysons and Private Fowler, of the 90th Light Infantry—who, undaunted by Campbell's fate, ran in and slew Campbell's slayers. The united ages of these lads scarcely exceeds my own. So you will not wonder that I retain considerable confidence in 'our boys,' and do not believe the race has deteriorated in fighting power. I was, however, unusually fortunate in my comrades. The 13th Light Infantry and the 80th, which joined me in time for Ulundi, were composed of veteran soldiers, while the 90th Light Infantry, which corps I have yet the honour to command, is remarkable for its excellent non-commissioned officers. Such was the spirit in the corps that when, in 1877, the battalion was ordered to South Africa for the Gaika war many non-commissioned officers who were entitled to join the Reserve, and who had in several cases obtained promises of situations in private life, sought and obtained permission to remain with the colours. These men have been loyal and efficient assistants to those gallant officers under whom our 'short service' lads have done many long days of work. They bore privation and endured fatigue with a cheery readiness I can never forget, and when on that glorious 29th of March 24,000 Zulus measured their strength for some five hours against our 1800 men, the veteran 13th, the younger 9th, Trenlett's gunners, and Buller's horsemen, young and old, upheld equally the traditions of our arms.

"I will not dwell long on sad reflections to-night, but, while thanking you for the compliment you are paying the flying column through its leader, I must recal some who, having died in your service, deserve to live in your memory. Robert Barton, another Coldstream, who, 'brave as he was humane,' when last seen alive, was endeavouring to save a comrade from the remorseless foe; Llewellyn Lloyd, my interpreter, brave, wise, and kind, of whom I had previously reported that 'he possessed every attribute of an English gentleman,' and who was shot down at my side; Lieutenant C. Williams, of the 58th Regiment, a volunteer, who was slain when rallying Uharu's men, in company with Charles Potter, the sole hope of his parents, a gallant and intelligent colonial officer, beloved by the natives, by whom he was known only as 'Charlie'; Nicholson, the enthusiastic yet imperturbable Lieutenant of artillery, who, scornful of the shelter of the breastwork thrown up to cover his gun, was shot through the body and mortally wounded; Private Grosvenor, of the 13th Light Infantry, who, remaining behind to save a sergeant, did so at the cost of his own life; Private Uys, that grand Dutchman to whom I promised in England's name the protection of his children, of which their father's death in our service has deprived them; Sergeant McAllen, of the 90th Light Infantry, who, after having his first wound dressed, hurried out to rejoin his company in an exposed position, where he fell dead; the gallant Saltmarsh, who died at the head of his company in the Gaika war; the no less gallant Corporal Hillier, who met his death in snatching his captain's body from the Gaikas; Arthur Bright, whose lovable qualities are ever on my mind—these soldiers of my regiment, and many of other corps, in the manner of their death have emphatically contradicted the ignorant assertion that the war in South Africa was one in which no honour was to be gained.

"In remembering these spirits, and that gallant youth, the son of England's ally, whose widowed mother is now our honoured guest, and whose body gave a noble answer to the query, 'Had he his wounds in front?' I may say, as Rosse says to Siward in 'Macbeth,'

Your son, my Lord, has paid a soldier's debt.
He only liv'd but till he was a man.
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd
In the unshrinking station where he fought,
But like a man he died.

'Why, then,' was the response, 'God's soldier be he!' And I will add with him who said that,

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death.

"My thoughts brighten when I revert to the living, and I think with pleasure of my friend here, Pearson. May he pardon me when I call him by his South African name, 'The Bulldog of Ekowe.' I think of D'Arcy, of the Frontier Light Horse, who so nearly lost his life in trying to rescue a wounded comrade; I think of Sergeant Jeff and Private Greyham standing over their wounded Captain; I think of Sergeant Smith, who, when both his officers were lying sorely stricken and senseless, bravely commanded the company of the 90th Infantry; I think of the rank and the file who marched with me many hundreds, nay, thousands, of miles, who were loyal and untiring, and, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, withal a Christian soldiery. I am aware it has been said we lifted many cattle, committed much arson. I plead guilty. As regards the cattle, they are in Africa the sinews of war. Some uninformed people have not only blamed us for destroying the enemy's military kraals, but have asserted that such a

proceeding was useless, as the kraals were of no practical importance. The truth is that the military kraal to the Zulu is as much a rallying point, a badge of honour to be retained, or a symbol of disgrace if lost, as the colours are for which men in Europe give and take hecatombs of lives. From the days of the Battle of the Standard to that late sorrowful hour when Coghlin, leaving his vantage-point, swam back to bear company in death with Melvill, going down under the bloody waters of the Buffalo honourably encumbered with the Queen's colours, there has always been an ideal value attached to certain objects in war. We have been accused of inhumanity. I have denied this charge officially for my troops and for myself. I can assure you that the only Zulu I personally chastised was one who declined to help us to carry a decrepit woman from a mountain where she must have starved; and when I tell you it was the man's mother, you will pardon this practical effort to induce the heathen to honour his parent. The Flying Column is broken up. Captain Woodgate, impassive as a rock under the hottest fire; the brave surgeons—Reilly, Connolly, and Browne—who, exposed to a storm of bullets, tenderly cared for our wounded; Major Hackett, one of the ablest and bravest officers, who, directing his men to take cover, himself walked erect amidst a hail of missiles, until one wounded him so cruelly; Beresford, Browne, Leet, and Buller, are now well-known names, and I am proud to claim them as comrades. You all know how they gained their crosses. In each case they carried off soldiers who must else have fallen under the Zulu assegais. You probably do not know, however, that when Major Leet took up on a tired pony the double burden, he incurred a double risk, for he went into the fight so crippled by a sprained knee that, once dismounted, he could not have made an effort to escape.

"You have all heard of the valour of my right-hand man; but I, perhaps, alone can realise the full value of his services. Careful of his men's lives, reckless of his own, untiring and unflinching in the performance of duty, we owed much of our success to his brilliant leadership of the mounted men. To his devoted friendship I owe more than I can express. Men learn to know each other well on active service, and I have not known a better friend nor better soldier than Redvers Buller. These, my comrades, are all dispersed. Some are still serving under that splendid soldier, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and they are fortunate, for no leader has ever before so succeeded in drawing under him men of promise. The story of a bloody and selfish despotism has ended with the clever capture of Cetewayo by my friend, Major Marter, and our courageous Ashantee scout, Lord Gifford. Our eighteen months' hard living, hard marching, and hard fighting is over. To you at home our thanks are due. You inspire our best actions, your blame is what we fear more than assegais. You have found men, money, and munitions; your sympathy in the Zulu war has been an electric current; your welcome repays us for the hardships and misfortunes of war.

"I am aware I owe much to your spontaneous kindness to-night, much to the fact that I am the grandson of Matthew Wood, a name synonymous with truth, justice, unswerving honour, and courage. It would be impertinent in me to praise his son and my uncle, Lord Hatherley, but I must avow I am very proud of being his nephew, and I am sure he prizes very highly with me the honour you have done me this evening. For this I thank you, not only for myself, but in the name of those gallant soldiers, Imperial and colonial, Dutchmen and natives, who during a time of exceptional anxiety worked so harmoniously together for the good of the service, and in the interests of our great country."

Lord Hatherley proposed "The Prime Warden," who returned thanks. There were afterwards loud calls for Colonel Pearson, but the gallant officer, having risen to respond, simply expressed his sense of the honour which he had received in being invited to come there that evening with General Wood.

THE CRUISE OF H.M.S. BACCHANTE.

This ship, on board of which are the two sons of the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, having been a week at Portland, for boat and drill exercise of her crew, departed from that harbour on Thursday week under sail for Gibraltar, and thence to Port Mahon, Isle of Majorca, there beginning her cruise in the Mediterranean. She will arrive at Port Mahon probably on the 12th, and leave on the 18th, arriving at Palermo on the 23rd and departing on the 30th. Her subsequent dates are:—Gibraltar, arrival Nov. 8, departure 15th; Madeira, arrival 22nd, departure 29th; Tenerife, arrival Dec. 1, departure 6th; and Barbadoes, arrival Dec. 20, departure 27th.

The Bacchante was commissioned on July 5, and her commanding officer, Captain Lord Charles Scott, a son of the Duke of Buccleuch, is reported to be well satisfied with the performances of his fine-looking ship. The principal dimensions of the Bacchante are:—Length between perpendiculars, 280 ft.; extreme breadth, 45 ft.; depth in hold, 15 ft. 7 in.; draught of water forward, 20 ft. 7 in.; and draught of water aft, 23 ft. 3 in. Her horse-power is 5250 indicated; and her weight, now that she is fully equipped, is 4100 tons. Her engines were manufactured by Messrs. Rennie. The following is a list of the Bacchante's officers:—Captain Lord Charles T. M. D. Scott; Commander George W. Hill; Lieutenants the Hon. Assheton G. Curzon Howe, John W. Osborne, Charles H. Adair, Arthur M. Farquhar, William B. Fisher, Navigating Lieutenant Herbert Roxby; Lieutenant of Marines, George A. E. Gore; Chaplain, the Rev. John N. Dalton, M.A.; Naval Instructor John W. Lawless, Fleet Surgeon William H. Lloyd, M.D.; Staff Surgeon Charles G. Wodsworth, Paymaster William William H. Whichelo, Chief Engineer Edwin J. Pearce; Sub-Lieutenants Herbert N. Rolfe, Charles W. W. Ingram, Frank M. Royle, Henry C. Burrows; Surgeon Alfred G. Delmege, M.D.; Engineers Joseph Manley, John L. Stevenson, George H. Baker, John J. K. Medlen; Gunner Charles W. Frail; Boatswain John Mahoney, Carpenter John S. Tredger; Midshipmen, Edward L. Munroe, William F. Peel, Bernard Currey, Hugh Evan Thomas, Richard P. Fitzgerald, Arthur H. Limpus, Arthur H. Christian, the Hon. John C. M. D. Scott (Naval Cadet), the Hon. George A. Hardens, Rosslyn Wemyss, Lord Francis G. G. Osborne, his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, his Royal Highness Prince George of Wales, George W. Hallyard; Clerk, Edwin C. Petch.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Labuan and its Dependencies.

Lord Fitzhardinge has informed his tenants by circular that he has determined to reduce all the rents in his estate which have been raised since 1855 to the amounts at which they stood in that year; Sir Joseph Bailey, M.P., who possesses an extensive estate in Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, has, on the application of his tenants, postponed his rent-day indefinitely; and Mr. Joseph Biggar, of Belfast (father of Mr. G. Biggar, M.P.), has granted to his tenants on his Forthill estate, county Antrim, a concession of twenty per cent in their rents.



AFTER THE TRIAL: ANTONIO RECEIVING THE CONGRATULATIONS OF HIS FRIENDS.—"Merchant of Venice."

BY HENRY WALLIS.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

There is no doubt, the *Volunteer Service Gazette* believes, that the unpopular regulation as to compulsory retirement of volunteers at fifty years of age will be modified by next month's circulars.

The annual prize-meeting of No. 2 (Captain Holloway's) Company of the St. George's was held at the Scrubbs range on Thursday week, in most unfavourable weather, rain falling heavily and wind blowing in heavy gusts. There was a handsome list of prizes, consisting principally of silver plate, presented, among others, by Mr. J. H. Foster, Messrs. Basil Woodd and Sons, Mr. H. Rawlings, and Mr. Reginald Cocks, the total value being upwards of £100. About forty competitors entered, under the command of Captain Holloway, who has been connected with the St. George's since its formation, twenty years since. In the first series Private Greaves won the first prize and the company badge—a bronze shield; Private O. Thornton the second; Private D. Smith and Captain Johnson the third and fourth. The other winners in the series were Messrs. W. Hearne, W. Hannes, Andrews, Young, Jamieson, Butt, F. Wallis, J. Brown, Holloway, Rose, Lindsay, Turner, Coram, R. Barber, Beeching, J. Hains, Chapman, Murrell, Thornton, Robinson, R. J. Durham, J. Chapman, Bentley, and Fairweather. Of the second series the first, of £4, was won by Sergeant Beeching; the second, of £4, by Quartermaster Andrews; the third and fourth by Privates W. Hanns and D. Smith; the fifth and sixth by Privates A. J. Brown and C. Thornton; and the remainder, ranging in value from £2 10s. to £1, by Messrs. Rose, Murrell, G. Chapman, Jamieson, Thornton, and Holloway.

Last Saturday the competition for the prizes of the London Rifle Brigade Regimental Association took place at the City Ranges, Rainham. The Gold Badge was won by Captain Earl Waldegrave. Corporal Rother, Sergeant Hall, Private Sanderson, Private Lintott, and Private Hayton were also among the prize-winners.

The prize-meeting of No. 5 (Captain Sack's) battery of the 2nd Middlesex (H.M. Customs) Artillery took place at Purfleet, the chief prizes being carried off by Sergeant May, Gunner Boyle, and Corporal Rickard.

There was an interesting competition at Plumstead for the Regimental Repository Prizes of the 9th Kent Artillery, Captain Hughes's detachment taking first place, and that of Sergeant-Major Ely second. The contest for the War Office Cup, by members of the South Middlesex Rifles, was also one of the day's events, but the conclusion of the competition was postponed.

A rifle-match between representative teams of the 2nd battalion Scots Guards and the 2nd battalion Coldstream Guards took place on Thursday week at Wormwood-scrubbs. The Scots Guards scored 850, the Coldstreams 802.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY AT ADELAIDE.

A description has reached us of the building for the University of Adelaide, the foundation-stone of which was laid a few weeks ago by Sir W. F. D. Jervois, Governor of South Australia.

It occupies an area having a frontage to North-terrace of 84 ft., by a depth on the western side of 135 ft., and on the eastern side of 151 ft. On the ground floor there are a lady students' room, a male students' room, and the professors' rooms. Opening from the staircase hall and corridor on the west side is a suite of rooms for the professor of natural science, consisting of a lecture-room affording accommodation for 150 students. Behind the lecture-room are the preparing and weighing rooms and the chemical laboratory. East of the chemical laboratory is the museum. On the eastern side of the building is provided rooms for the professor of mathematics. An electrical room is placed under the optical room, and is connected by a special staircase with the physical laboratory. The first floor contains the library, extending entirely across the front of the building. The ceiling is elaborately panelled in wood. This room will, no doubt, serve as an examination hall until the requirements of the university necessitate something more ambitious. On this floor there are lecture-rooms for the professors of English literature and classics.

The building is designed in the modern Gothic style. The principal front has an altitude of 46 ft. The stonework of the front is finished with a cornice and pierced parapet above, the angles being marked by octagonal turrets. The front or ground floor has four two-light windows, with columns of brown-coloured stone; and the principal doorway in the centre is protected by an open stone porch, with clustered pillars of red stone at the entrance, and rich carved work on the cornice and elsewhere. The porch projects 12 ft., and forms a balcony above, opening from the library. The front, or principal portion of the building, is to be executed in Sydney white stone, having rubbed surfaces. Bands of dark tinted stone are introduced in the height and in the arches of the window openings. Encaustic tiles also assist in the decoration of the fronts.

The amount of the contract is £21,736, and the date for the final completion of the building is July 1, 1881. A portion of the building is to be completed and ready for occupation by Dec. 1, 1880.

The Lords of the Admiralty have sanctioned the proposals of the Engineers and torpedo officers of Portsmouth to have a sham naval battle off Spithead on the night of Oct. 16.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Richard Lewis, secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £137 were granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the past month. The Cardigan life-boat saved the crew of three men from the schooner *Ellen*, of Beaumaris. The Blyth and Newbiggin life-boats have rendered most valuable assistance to the fishing-boats on that part of the coast, which had been overtaken by a sudden and severe gale from the south, accompanied by a high sea. They guided most of the boats safely in, and the Blyth life-boat also towed one disabled coble, with a crew of six men on board, into harbour, and saved the crew of four men from another boat which had been driven on the Seaton sea rock. The Newbiggin life-boat was also the means of saving seven men from the schooner *Union T.*, of Amble. The Cadgewith life-boat was instrumental in saving forty persons, some of them little children, on the occasion of the stranding of the steamer *Brest* near the Lizard. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were voted to five ladies—the Misses Prideaux Brune and Miss Laura O'Shaughnessy—in acknowledgment of their intrepid and prompt services in proceeding through a rough sea in their rowing-boat, and saving, at considerable risk of life, an exhausted sailor from a boat which had been capsized by a squall of wind off Bray Hill, Padstow Harbour, on Aug. 9. The thanks of the institution were also presented to the Hon. J. G. P. Vereker and Samuel Bate for picking up by means of their fishing smack a boy who had been thrown into the sea from the capsized boat. Other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments amounting to £2460 were made on some of the 270 life-boat establishments of the institution. A new life-boat has just been forwarded to Fleetwood.

The committee expressed their deep regret at the death of Sir Rowland Hill and Mr. Negretti, who had both been warm friends and liberal supporters of the life-boat cause.

Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution.

A train from Hastings for London was about to leave the Lewes station last Saturday afternoon when the boiler of the engine burst. The driver was killed and the fireman injured.

The City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education have issued their Technological Examination Programme for 1880. These examinations are carried out on much the same principle as those of the Science and Art Department in subjects of pure science. They are held through local committees in all parts of the kingdom, and facilities are afforded by which any qualified artisan may be examined in the technology of his trade, and may obtain a certificate. The subjects announced for the present year number twenty-six. The examination is in three grades:—Honours, Advanced, and Elementary, the first being intended principally for foremen, overlookers, &c.; the second for journeymen; and the third for apprentices; but candidates may enter themselves for any grade they choose. Certificates (first and second class) are awarded in each grade. Any person desiring to be examined may present himself, but before he can take a certificate in technology he will be required to have passed the Science and Art Department Examination in certain specified science subjects. In order to encourage the formation of classes for instruction in the different subjects, payments are offered to teachers on account of every student they pass in the Technological Examination. These payments consist of £2 for each candidate taking a first-class, and £1 for each candidate taking a second-class in any grade. Prizes, consisting of money and medals of silver and bronze, are offered in each grade of each subject.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Paris Herself Again. 2 vols. With numerous Illustrations. By George Augustus Sala. Remington and Co.
"Bunchy," or, The Children of Seabrook Farm. By E. C. Phillips. With sixteen Illustrations. Griffith and Farran.
San Remo and the Western Riviera Climatically and Medically Considered. By Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D. Longmans, Green, and Co.
Lottie's Fortune. A novel. 3 vols. By F. Talbot. J. and R. Maxwell.
Travel, War, and Shipwreck. By Parker Gilmore. Griffith and Farran.
Hand Shadows on the Wall. By H. Bursill. New and Cheaper Edition. Griffith and Farran.
Synoptical Investment Tables: A Manual for Men of Business. By Alex. M. Duff, C. and E. Layton.
The White Africans. By Pardo. Tinsley Brothers.
With the Armies of the Balkans and at Gallipoli in 1877-1878. By Lieutenant-Colonel Fife-Cookson. With specially-prepared Maps and Plans, and numerous Illustrations. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
The History of France. Abridged from Mr. Robert Black's Translation of M. Guizot's larger History. By Gustave Masson. Sampson Low and Co.
The Exploration of the World. By Jules Verne. Translated from the French. Sampson Low and Co.
First Lessons in Conversational French Grammar. By F. Julien. Sampson Low and Co.
Society Small Talk; or, What to say and When to say it. F. Warne and Co.
Landlords, Tenants, and Lodgers. By Charles E. Baker, Solicitor. F. Warne and Co.
Sporting Sketches at Home and Abroad. By Bagalette. W. Swan Sonnenschein and Allen.
Lessons on Early Church History. Church of England Sunday School Institute.
Pilgrimages in the Peak. By Edward Bradbury. Bemrose and Sons.
Don Garcia in England. By George Windle Sandys. Samuel Tinsley and Co.

The Boys' Own Annual, being the First Volume of the Boys' Own Paper. Leisure Hour Office.
The Sailor's Sky Interpreter. By S. R. Elson. Imray.
Cleopatra's Needle: its Acquisition and Removal to England. By Lieut.-General Sir J. E. Alexander. Chatto and Windus.
Hamand and other Poems. By E. S. Littleton.
The Science of Taste. By G. L., with 105 Illustrations by the Author. E. Stanford.
The Change-Ringers' Guide to the Steeple of England. Compiled by J. E. and R. H. D. Acland-Troyte. N. Wells Gardner.
Up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers, through Bolivia and Peru. By Edward D. Mathews. Sampson Low.
High Spirits; being Certain Stories written of Them. By James Rayn. 3 vols. Chatto and Windus.
My Life as an Angler. By W. Henderson. Satchell, Peyton, and Co.
Tales from Blackwood. No. 18. Blackwood and Sons.
Rays from the Realms of Nature; or, Parables of Plant Life. By the Rev. James Neil, M.A. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.
Grace Elwyn. By the Author of "The Château de Vesinet." 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.
Madge Dunraven. A Tale. By the Author of "The Queen of Connaught." 3 vols. R. Bentley and Son.
Cousin Henry. 2 vols. By A. Trollope. Chapman and Hall.
Jack's Education; or, How He Learnt Farming. By Professor Henry Tanner, F.C.S. Chapman and Hall.
Musings in Verse on the Collects. By the Lady Laura Hampton. W. Kent and Co.
Records of York Castle: Fortress, Court House, and Prison. By A. W. Twyford and Major Arthur Griffiths. Griffith and Farran.
Stephen the Schoolmaster. By Mary E. Gellie. Griffith and Farran.
Gilpin's Forest Scenery. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Francis George Heath. Sampson Low.
The Men of the Backwoods. By Ascott R. Hope. Griffith and Farran.
The Battersea Series of Standard Reading Books for Boys. Compiled by Evan Daniel, M.A. Book VI. for Standard VI. Edward Stanford.
Ten Years in the Slums. By Alfred Alsop. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

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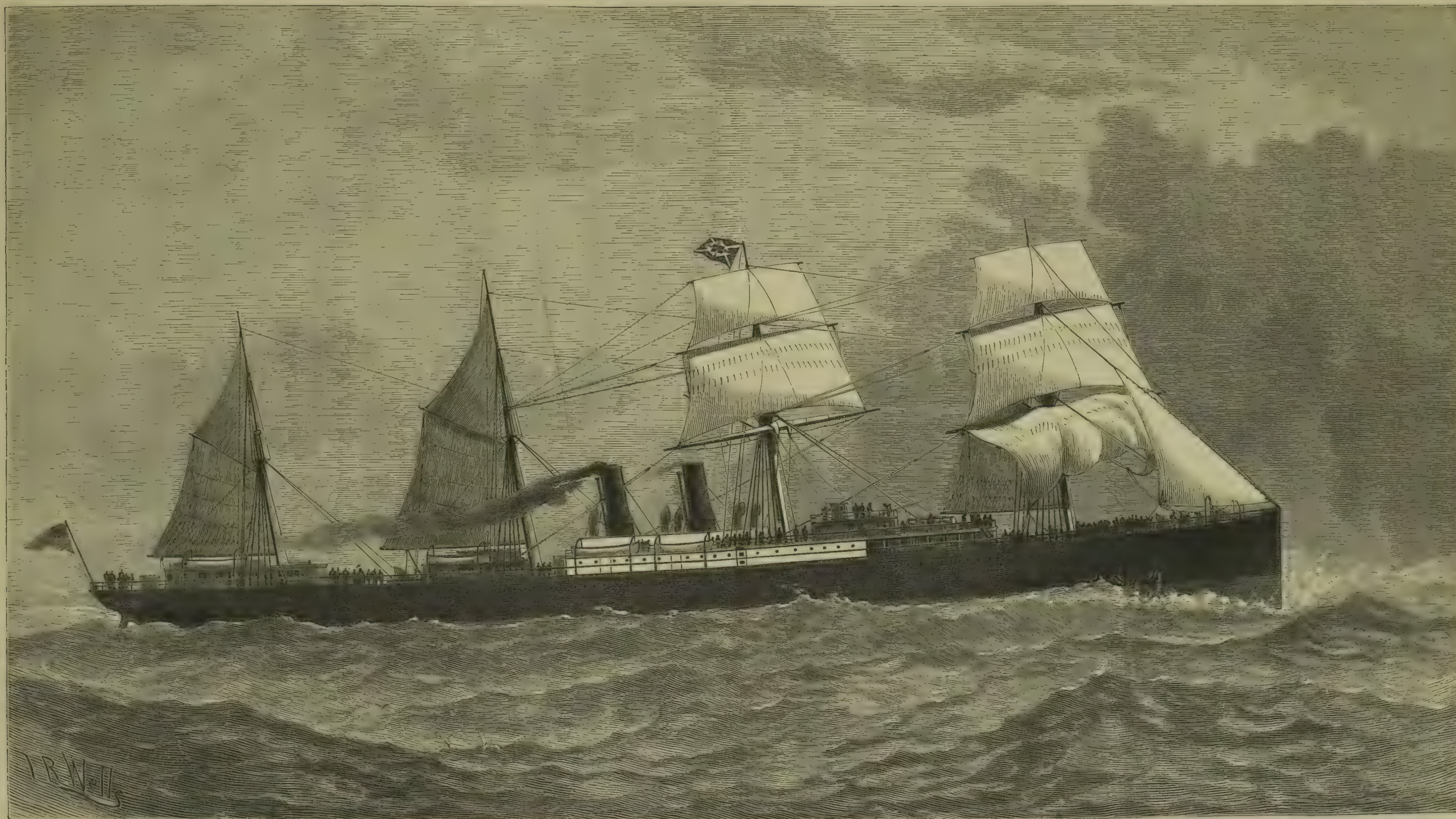
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THE NEW STEAM-SHIP ORIENT, OF THE ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE, FOR AUSTRALIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE STEAM-SHIP ORIENT.

This magnificent new vessel arrived at the South West India Dock, from the Clyde, on the 13th ult. She has been visited by thousands of people desiring to see the finest and best-fitted ship, indeed, the only full-powered steamer expressly built and equipped for the Australian trade, and the grandest vessel for the conveyance of passengers that has ever appeared in the Thames. The Orient Steam Navigation Company, of which Messrs. F. Green and Co. and Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, and Co. are joint managers, have arranged for a line of first-class steam-ships to go out from London to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, steaming all the way in less than forty days, and to return by way of the Suez Canal. This is an entirely novel idea, as the Great Britain and other vessels, using steam, at least for auxiliary power, on the voyage out, have made the home voyage hitherto by the lengthened and inconvenient route of Cape Horn. The Orient is the first steam-ship that has been constructed expressly for the new service. She is, after the Great Eastern, which is said to roll too much for passengers' use, all but the largest of existing merchant steam-ships; only the Inman steam-ship City of Berlin, the Britannic and Germanic, of the White Star line, and the Arizona, of the Guion line, can in size at all bear comparison with her. The displacement weight of the Orient is 9500 tons; her registered tonnage is 5400 tons; her length is 460 ft.; her beam, 46-35 ft., her depth to main deck 27-1 ft.; to upper deck 35-1 ft. When she takes her place on the service of the direct Orient line to Australia for which she has been built, the Orient will be prepared to carry, in addition to 3000 tons of Welsh coal (more than sufficient to take her to Australia), 3600 tons of measurement cargo, which might weigh 1000 tons or so. She would also carry 120 first-class passengers, 130 second-class, and 300 third-class or steerage passengers. By a sacrifice of cargo space she could carry 285 more third-class passengers. A different arrangement of space would enable 1500 troops and 400 horses to be carried in addition to the other passengers. If entirely devoted to troops, the ship could convey 3000 men and 400 horses at once with the proper stores.

The Orient has been built, for the new line of Australian steam navigation, which is named after her, by Messrs. John Elder and Co., of Glasgow. The other vessels of this line are the Lusitania, the Cuzco, the Chimborazo, the Garonne, the Aconcagua, and the John Elder. One of these leaves London every four weeks, and one leaves Australia at the same time, for the return passage. They take in the mails at Plymouth, carrying them without subsidy, and touch at St. Vincent and the Cape on their voyage out. The Orient is expected to make the passage in less time than her sister ships have done, but the Chimborazo lately came from Adelaide to Plymouth in thirty-seven days ten hours, including delay in the Suez Canal and stoppages for coaling. Her engines are of 5400-horse power, and the average speed with which she ran the distance from Greenock to Margate was fourteen and a half knots, or more than fifteen miles, an hour. The ship is barque rigged, with four masts, has three iron decks, and is divided into thirteen water-tight compartments, by bulkheads, while, as a security against fire, from the lower to the main deck, she is divided into six compartments by five fire-proof bulkheads, fitted with fire-proof doors. She has been equipped beyond the requirements of her class, 100 A1, the highest at Lloyds', and has satisfied Government inspection as regards her defence by means of water-tight compartments and coal bunkers, so that she would be available if requisitioned in time of war as a cruiser or troopship. Her coal bunkers are so placed as to protect her engines, while they carry coal enough to keep her at sea, steaming full speed, for forty days, and she could not be sunk by penetration of less than three of her water-tight compartments.

The engines, also made by Messrs. John Elder and Co., merit particular attention, having three cylinders instead of the common number of two; one is high-pressure, with 60 in. diameter, the others low-pressure, 85 in. diameter. The crank-shaft is built in separate pieces, shrunk together and keyed, the diameter of the shaft being 20 in., and that of the crank-pins, which are of steel, 21 in. The propeller is four-bladed, the boss being of annealed cast-iron and the blade of cast-steel, specially made for the purpose by Messrs. Vickers, of Sheffield. The blades are bent backwards to diminish vibration. The diameter of the screw is 22 ft., and the pitch 30 ft. The condenser contains nearly 12,000 square feet of cooling surface, and the water for condensation is circulated by means of two independent combined steam centrifugal pumps, made by Messrs. Gwynne and Co., of London. The condensing surface and the capacity of the centrifugal pumps are made larger than they otherwise would be because the temperature of the water on part of the voyage home—namely, in the Red Sea—is so high that an unusually large quantity of it is required to cool and so condense the steam. The reversing engine is a special feature. Moving a lever not only stops the engines when at full speed, but immediately turns them full speed astern, and this motion has been so simplified that Lady Gertrude Boyle, on visiting the engine-room during the experimental cruise on the Clyde, easily stopped and reversed the engines when going at their maximum speed—that is to say, a young lady with one movement of her arm did what was tantamount to reining in 5600 horses. The boilers are four in number, 15 ft. 6 in. diameter, by 17 ft. 6 in. long. They contain twenty-four furnaces, each 4 ft. diameter by 6 ft. long, and the working pressure is 75 lb. on the square inch. The furnaces are constructed with special arrangements for the economical consumption of Australian coal on the passage home. From the results obtained it has been definitely proved that the consumption of coal will be economical at the speed at which it is intended she should run. The engines worked very smoothly without priming on the trip. The special arrangements of the machinery are due to the ingenuity of Mr. A. D. Bryce, the able superintendent of this department for John Elder and Co.

A great feature of the first-class accommodation is the splendid saloon forward, free from the engine-room, free from berths, running through from side to side, 44 feet square, and very lofty. It is fitted with electro-plated brass furniture, carpeted with a pattern by William Morris, and opening into the music saloon above, where, amid ferns and dracanas growing as plentifully as in the Sunbeam, a piano and an organ are to be placed. Here are elaborate wood carvings and ornamentation in patterns of the English Renaissance of the nineteenth century. The third-class accommodation supplies separate cabins with two berths for £18 per berth, and berths approached by separate passages for £15. The crew's fore-castle is very spacious and comfortable. The chief saloon passengers have a promenade deck of 160 feet long, and the whole breadth of the vessel for their exclusive use, whilst the interior fittings of the dining-saloons, music-saloon, smoking-rooms, and passengers' cabins are of an elegant description.

The vessel is fitted with patent hand and steam steering gear, steam windlass, five powerful steam winches, two condensers for supplying fresh water, four large life-boats and five other boats; punkahs worked by steam in the chief dining-saloon, pneumatic bells to all saloon state-rooms, speaking-

tubes and telegraphs. There are sixteen steam-engines, for different purposes, in the ship. The arrangements for a constant and ample supply of fresh water are such as might suffice for a town. The large tanks fitted below the orlop deck in the after-part of the ship hold about eighty tons. These are, of course, filled when the ship leaves the docks; but to keep up the supply required for daily use there are two large condensers, which will condense, if required, 200 gallons per minute. The water when leaving the condenser enters a cooling tank fitted with a large spreader or aerator. From this tank it runs direct to the main tank, from which it is again pumped by a small steam-pump in the engine-room to a very large tank fitted on the promenade-deck, whence it runs to every compartment into smaller tanks. Ice-rooms are fitted on the lower deck for carrying sixty tons of ice. As a protection against fire, the sea can be admitted bodily into any two of the thirteen water-tight compartments without sinking the ship. The protection against drowning is supplied by four life-boats, carrying eighty each; two cutters to convey ninety each, a gig and a mail-boat calculated to sustain forty-five each; a large steam-launch and twenty-six life-rafts, each capable of saving from forty to sixty people. In every berth in every class is a life-jacket which, rolled up, might be used as a bolster. Cattle enough to stock a farm are carried to provide fresh meat and milk on the voyage. A smaller ship of the line takes out six bullocks, one hundred sheep, 300 dozen of poultry, and embarks twelve bullocks more at the Cape. Mosses' and Mitchell's automatic ventilators, used in the British and American navies, are fitted to all the lower decks of the ship. When scuppers are closed in stormy weather, these ventilators increase in activity and expel the foul air through gigantic cowls. A special ventilator of Mr. Shepherd's (marine superintendent to the Orient Company) keeps the first and second class cabins sweet.

The steam-ship Orient was, by the liberality of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, thrown open to inspection, at moderate entrance charges, during three days of last week and on Monday last, for the benefit of five benevolent institutions—namely, the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, the East London Hospital for Children, the Poplar Hospital for Accidents, the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, and the Royal Alfred Merchant Seamen's Institution. The ship was thronged with visitors during the greater part of those days, and the sum of £872 was raised by this exhibition.

MUSIC.

This (Saturday) evening Messrs. Gatti's Covent Garden promenade concerts come to a close, with a special performance for the benefit of those gentlemen. On the following Monday a similar series of concerts will begin—in the same theatre—under the direction of M. Riviere, who will conduct the performances of a grand orchestra, consisting of about one hundred instrumentalists; and a chorus, derived from Mrs. Weldon's choir, numbering sixty voices on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and augmented to 120 on Mondays and Fridays. Several military bands are also to co-operate on special nights. Eminent solo vocalists and instrumentalists are to appear, and many interesting works will be brought forward—the programmes including English ballad nights, operatic nights, classical nights—Irish, Scotch, and Welsh festival nights. The performances are to continue for five weeks.

We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the forthcoming Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace, the twenty-fourth series of which begins this week. The opening concert will bring forward the "Cortège de Bacchus" and "Divertissement" from M. Delibes's ballet, "Sylvia"—and the young violinist, Maurice Dengremont, who is very highly spoken of, and will make his début here in Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto.

The Musical Festival held at Oswestry last week, under the direction of Mr. Henry Leslie, included a fine performance of "The Messiah," the choristers having been mostly derived from local sources. Mr. Leslie has for some time past taken warm interest in the improvement of choral singing in the district, and the result on the occasion now referred to proved with what success, the choruses of the oratorio having been finely sung. The solos were rendered by Miss Robertson, Miss Fanny Robertson, Miss de Fonblanque, Mr. Maas, and Mr. Thurley Beale. A miscellaneous concert was given in the evening; and the success of the whole undertaking was such that the Festival will doubtless be established triennially.

Professor G. A. Macfarren gave his annual address to the students of the Royal Academy of Music on Saturday last. His discourse drew special attention to the importance of a course of study which should not merely comprehend technical music, but should also include subjects outside thereof; great stress having been laid by the Professor on the necessity for a study of language.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will begin its new season on Nov. 6, with a performance of "Elijah." During the new season the following works will be performed:—Goetz's Psalm, "By the waters of Babylon;" Hiller's "Song of Victory," Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" and "Elijah," Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus" and "The Messiah." The list of principal artists includes the names of Madame Albani, Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Annie Marriott, Miss Carina Clelland, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Madame Patey, Madame Mary Cummings, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Mr. Bernard Lane, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Herr Henschel, Mr. Thurley Beale, Mr. Stanley Smith, and Signor Foli. Dr. Stainer will retain his position as organist, and Mr. Joseph Barnby will conduct.

The Brixton Choral Society will begin its weekly rehearsals next Monday evening, preparatory to the opening of its new season, which will consist of four concerts. The works to be given are Handel's "Jephthah," Mr. H. Gadsby's dramatic cantata "The Lord of the Isles," Mr. E. Prout's new cantata "Hereward," and Spohr's oratorio "Calvary." Mr. W. Leimare is, as heretofore, the conductor.

THEATRES.

The revival at the Lyceum of Colman's play of the "Iron Chest" has created among playgoers considerable interest and some speculation. Interest, inasmuch as it brings us face to face with a style of drama which modern innovations have banished from the boards, and speculation as to the chances for and against the success of the venture. The play, as some of our readers may be aware, is founded on Godwin's celebrated novel of "Caleb Williams," a complete psychological study; and the character of Sir Edward Mortimer, styled Falkland in the story, has, as far as possible, been faithfully drawn from the original. The result is, in the drama as in the novel, a psychological study—the portrait of a man pursued by the phantoms of a self-accusing conscience, investing with their hideous semblances everything otherwise fair

and lovely in creation—mind evermore acting upon matter. Thus the most innocent words of his companions are by the terror-haunted culprit misconstrued into formal allusions to his guilt. A nature originally noble, by infliction of an injury wrought up to the commission of a great crime, then, in the untoward progress of events, drifting into a channel truly diabolical. The crime is murder, which in the heat of rage and just indignation, he has perpetrated on an unoffending fellow-creature. The prying curiosity of Wilford, a sometime recipient of Sir Edward's bounty, induces the latter to spy danger; and in an evil hour he reveals to him his secret, having previously exacted from the youth a solemn vow of silence. Then comes Sir Edward's crowning act of villainy—a false accusation preferred against Wilford with intent to damage his character, and thus render him impotent to effect his (Sir Edward's) ruin. The attempt frustrated brings about his own exposure and death. We do not profess to give a criticism of the novel, the salient points of which are of necessity but dimly shadowed forth in the drama. The drama as it stands is extravagant and bombastic, possessing in it but few elements of true poetry, but in a high degree exciting and dramatic, and affording in the character of Sir Edward Mortimer scope for the display of an actor's abilities, which, since the date of its first production at Drury Lane, 1796, has constituted its one specific attraction. Its original representative was John Kemble; afterwards the character was essayed by Edmund Kean and other notables, its latest exponent being Mr. Henry Irving. The last-named gentleman has studied the character in all its psychological attributes. The result is an artistic performance which approaches as near as possible the acme of perfection. The finer shades of feeling are by him singled out and subtly delineated, whilst the passionate outbursts are given with a power and volubility of utterance overwhelming in their intensity. In characters requiring minute analysis of emotion and sudden vehement outpourings Mr. Irving is in the present day almost without a rival. With the exception of Wilford, the other characters are but puppets revolving around the central figure. Of these, the Winterton of Mr. J. Carter, the Captain Fitzharding of Mr. G. H. Barnes, the Rawbold of Mr. Mead, the Judith of Miss Pauncefort, the Blanche of Miss Myra Holme, and last, not least, the Helen of Miss Florence Terry are deserving of commendation. The Wilford of Mr. Norman Forbes was also a painstaking performance. The piece is well mounted, the scene of the "Ruined Abbey" at the end of the third act having a singularly picturesque effect. Mr. Irving was enthusiastically received, being summoned three times to the footlights at the termination of the tragedy.

The Adelphi has produced a new and original sensational domestic drama, by Dion Boucicault, entitled "Rescued, or a Girl's Romance." Like other pieces by the same author, it is replete with incident, the dramatist occasionally treading on dangerous ground, which is overcome by the force of the situation, and ultimately stage-mechanism carries all before it. This is more especially apparent at the end of the third act, where, through the instrumentality of the heroine, a railway accident is averted by the sudden closing of a bridge which has been previously opened with sinister intent, and the train, predestined to destruction, is seen to pass safely across the stage to its destination. This situation ensured the success of the drama. The story is simple. An Earl and his daughter, dispossessed of their estate by the sudden appearance of a relative supposed to be dead, and the suspected forgery of a will hitherto held as valid. There are throughout lively touches of nature which claim the immediate sympathy of the audience. Mr. Henry Neville, who was enthusiastically cheered on his entrance, gave an exceedingly natural rendering of the hero, Jack Weatherby, and Mr. Hermann Vezin was artistic as the villain, Count Ruskov. Miss Bella Pateman, Miss Louise Moodie, and Miss Lydia Foote were all good in their respective rôles. Mr. James Fernandez is also deserving of praise as the ex-detective, Phoenix O'Reilly. The piece is well mounted.

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft have inaugurated the commencement of their last season at the Prince of Wales's with an adaptation from the French of Victorien Sardou, by James Albery, entitled "Duty." The original piece, "Les Bourgeois de Pont-Arcy," has been reduced an act, and the incidents have been modified to render them more in consonance with our English notions of propriety. It is not necessary to give a synopsis of the plot, which illustrates the well-known Shakspearean maxim, "The evil that men do lives after them." The play is admirably constructed, and reflects great credit both on the original author and his English adapter. The acting throughout is excellent. Mrs. John Wood as Mrs. Trelawny Smith, Mrs. Hermann Vezin as the widowed Lady Deene, and Mr. Conway as Sir Geoffrey Deene receiving an enthusiastic reception. The performance was perfectly successful, Mr. James Albery being summoned to the footlights at the fall of the curtain.

A new comic musical drama, entitled "The Great Casimir," produced in January last at the Variétés, Paris, has been transplanted to the boards of the Gaiety. The music is by C. Lecocq, and the story, which has been adapted to the English stage by Mr. H. S. Leigh, is clever and whimsical; nevertheless, the performance did not pass the ordeal of the first night uncontested. Miss Farren is a charming actress, and in her own legitimate rôle is truly imitable; but her powers of vocalisation could not be expected to meet the requirements of Lecocq's music. It is reserved for succeeding representations to test the success of the venture.

Mr. W. Holland, the popular caterer for the people, announces to his patrons that he has entered upon a new leasehold of the Surrey Theatre, to be extended over a term of years. He inaugurates the commencement of his present season with the production of a new drama, written expressly for the theatre by Mr. R. Dodson, entitled "The Thames, or Adrift on the Tide." The piece has been placed upon the stage with great completeness; the scenery by Mr. Charles Brooke, which includes a view of the Thames near Shadwell Basin, being exceedingly picturesque. The play itself can advance little claim to originality, the incidents being of a hackneyed kind; but it comprehends some effective situations overlarded with irrelevant comic matter, which requires to be considerably pruned for the effective rendering of the whole. The actors laboured conscientiously in their respective rôles, the female interest of the piece being admirably supported. Unfortunately the last act is weak and deficient in construction. The audience at the fall of the curtain were undemonstrative.

Returned to London after a prosperous tour in the provinces, the artists connected with Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's dramatic and musical company have again taken up their quarters at St. George's Hall, Langham-place.

The distribution of prizes to the students who have attended the classes during the past session at the Wolverhampton Free Library took place last week; Alderman J. Walker, the chairman of the Free Library committee, presided. Among those present were the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, who had kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

NEW BOOKS.

Confirmed jokers run a risk of never being considered serious, and confirmed authors of works conceived in the spirit of Baron Munchausen's "Adventures" run a risk of being disbelieved, though they may, for once in their lives, put upon record nothing but established facts; so that it will not be astonishing if *The Exploration of the World*: by Jules Verne (Sampson Low and Co.), "translated from the French" by Dora Leigh, should be regarded by a considerable number of readers as an exceedingly clever and interesting hoax, "just like Verne." There is reason to believe, however, that on this particular occasion the celebrated French inventor of marvellous stories, in which it is sometimes difficult to separate the grain of truth from the chaff of fiction, has not drawn at all upon his imagination for his facts, whatever may be the extent to which he has been indebted to his memory for anything contained in his pages. The large, solid volume, indeed, is but the first of three volumes, which are intended to set before the public with more than ordinary accuracy a comprehensive narrative, embracing "not only all the explorations made in past ages, but also all the new discoveries which have of late years so greatly interested the scientific world." And that the desired accuracy may be as far as possible attained, the author has summoned to his aid M. Gabriel Marcel, who is said to be justly regarded "as one of the most competent geographers of the day," and whose wide acquaintance with foreign languages has enabled the colleagues "to go to the fountain-head, and to derive all information from absolutely original documents." So much for the trustworthiness of whatever is related in the volume. And now a word or two may be said about the maps and illustrations, which are very numerous, and add materially to the value as well as to the attractiveness of the work. They are specimens both of the oldest and of the newest styles; for there are "fifty facsimiles of ancient drawings" and "fifty-nine illustrations by L. Benett and P. Philippoteaux." The palm will, of course, be given to the facsimiles, if, as is most likely to be the case, intrinsic interest be preferred above artistic execution. But, however that may be, the combination and the contrast have a very happy and a very striking effect. The explorers whose names are mentioned, and of whose travels some necessarily more or less meagre account is given in the present volume, date from Hanno the Carthaginian, who is believed to have set sail from Carthage about B.C. 505 for the purpose of exploring the African coast, to La Sale, of Rouen, in France, who was basely murdered, in 1687, by one or more of his companions on an exploring expedition in America. It were superfluous to say that the letterpress throughout abounds with the most exciting and most remarkable, as well as interesting and instructive, details; but it is probable that, on the whole, the chief attraction of the book will be found to lie in the engravings taken from old prints. These are extremely curious and worthy of attentive examination. The author includes among his "illustrious travellers, living before the Christian era," Julius Cesar, who "led his victorious legions to the shores of Great Britain, where," says the author, "the inhabitants were of German extraction." This is a statement to which some readers may be inclined to take exception, and they may light upon other statements to which a similar remark may apply; but such matters will interfere but little, if at all, with the gratification to be derived from a work so full of delightful and varied information, and so liberally furnished with unique specimens of draughtsmanship and pictorial embellishment.

Appetite will certainly be whetted by the sight and probably satisfied by the perusal of *Travel, War, and Shipwreck*, by Parker Gillmore (Griffith and Farran); for the author, whether under his own name or under the assumed designation of "Ubique," has won for himself a considerable reputation as a writer of thrilling narratives, founded partly upon personal adventures and partly upon the experience of others in many lands, wherever there is danger to be courted and sport to be followed. On the present occasion the author adopts the autobiographical form of narrative, after the first chapter; but there is some reason to believe that he does this rather for the sake of convenience than from a strict regard for veracity, else he would probably not consider it necessary to call himself John Swan and to represent himself as the son of a certain Lieutenant Swan, R.N., when there is his titlepage to convict him of deception. However, young Swan, whether he be intended for the author in person or whether he belong to the family of the celebrated Mrs. Harris, is soon off on his travels, to New York first, and thence to less civilised American regions, where he begins his course of adventure by gallantly administering to a bully, who had certainly set the example of such otherwise scarcely justifiable violence, not to say brutality, "a kick on the head close to the ear" with a "heavily-nailed shooting boot." By this deed of "derring do," performed in the defence of an ill-used stranger, he conciliates to himself the friendship of one Soldatenkoff, who, being a native of "Russia, the country in which one dare not speak, dare not act, dare not even think," has a tale to tell, and tells it. Swan and Soldatenkoff then swear eternal amity, and are soon travelling together, far away to the prairies, where "bowie-knives, six-shooters, and tomahawks" are in great request, and where the fascination of "devil-may-care life" exercises an irresistible influence. Hence, of course, a series of perils and venture-some proceedings, in which Indians figure conspicuously, and there is a good deal of talk about scalps. Whilst the two friends are among the Mexicans they take to themselves another comrade, as devoted as they to all kinds of sport and wild wandering; and the three are knit together like the "Trois Mousquetaires." In the sequel, the "dauntless three" are all engaged in the Crimean War, but not on the same side; for one, it will be remembered, was a Russian by birth. So that friend kills friend, and there is a fearful fit of remorse. But, on the other hand, friend saves friend from shipwreck, and there is a joyous scene of recognition and of common residence under one roof. These incidents smack strongly of fiction; and yet we know that fact is stranger. But, whether the narrative be fact or fiction, or a judicious mixture of both, the author appears to have been led, one does not quite see how, to think that it would not be complete without "a parting word" to the following effect: "if war should arise, if the honour of England should be doubted, the entirety of our realms imperilled, or our sacred shores threatened with pollution from the tread of a foreign invader, the youngsters of the day will have a hard struggle in the race who shall be first to offer their services in the cause of our Country and Queen." There is a satisfactory ring about this assurance; but it cannot be connected in any very intelligible way with the narrative, or with anything else, unless it implies that the "oldsters," whose adventures are supposed to be recorded therein, will run the "youngsters" hard in the rivalry for active service. Perhaps that is what is really meant.

We have a word of advice for any reader on the English or the Irish side of St. George's Channel who has a relish for historical and biographical anecdotes of a rich and racy flavour. He may gratify this literary taste by the help of

Mr. Oliver Burke, a learned Dublin barrister and antiquarian scholar, who has compiled an interesting volume. It is called *The History of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland*, and is to be had of the publishers, Mr. Ponsonby, in Grafton-street, Dublin, or of Messrs. Longmans here in London. The personal and official transactions of all those great servants of English rule in the neighbouring island from the year 1186, soon after its conquest by Henry II., to the retirement of Lord O'Hagan, the first Roman-Catholic Lord Chancellor, in 1874, are briefly chronicled, but not in the skeleton form of mere dates and titles. There is flesh and blood; and much of the characteristic social life of the age and country, in many a curious old story that Mr. Burke has preserved. Such, for instance, is that of Mabel Bagnal's runaway marriage with O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, in 1591; or the more tragical incident of the Desmond, in Edward IV.'s time, who was beheaded, it is said, by a forged warrant, the contrivance of Queen Elizabeth (Woodville) to revenge herself for his counsel that the King should divorce her for a foreign princess; also the murder of Archbishop Allen, in 1534, by Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, whose father had been sent to the Tower; then, the shameless tergiversations of Archbishop Curwen, under Queens Mary and Elizabeth, between the Catholic and Protestant religions; again, the still more infamous conduct of Archbishop Adam Loftus, also Chancellor of Ireland, who was the author of cruel Protestant oppressions and persecutions of the old popular faith, while he grossly abused the Cathedral revenues to enrich his own kindred; the personal careers of Sir Charles Porter and Sir Alexander Fitton, at the Revolution period, and those of Sir Richard Cox, John Methuen, and Sir Constantine Phipps, which were equally singular. The descriptive report, by Sir Thomas Cusack, in the reign of Edward VI., upon the condition of different provinces and regions of Ireland, the disposition of their native chieftains and people, and the execution of English law amongst them, has much historical value. But, coming down to the eighteenth century, we find the patriotic spirit of the Irish Opposition, most frequently under Protestant leaders, taking the form of Parliamentary and forensic eloquence, and of legitimate political agitation. Mr. Burke's account of proceedings in the Chancellorship of Lord Lifford, and in the yet more stirring rule of the Earl of Clare (John Fitzgibbon) embrace the short history of the separate Irish Parliament, constituted in 1782, the alarming attitude of the Volunteers and sympathisers with the Republic of America, the fierce combats of invective in which Grattan, Curran, and their rivals made use of a sharpened tongue, the rebellion of 1798, and the Act of Union, procured by wholesale bribery, which was needed, however, to save a corrupt realm from utter dissolution. All this history, of course, has been repeatedly narrated by many able writers; but it is serviceable again to take a fresh glance at it, from the peculiar point of view here afforded by the position of the Irish Lord Chancellors in those troubled times. With the accession of Lord Redesdale, as we enter the nineteenth century, and advance, through Lord Plunket, to the grand controversy upon Catholic Emancipation, we reach the modern period of Irish politics, where Daniel O'Connell presently confronts us, with the phantom of a proposed Repeal looming amid the heads of the mob he gathers about him. Mr. Burke is an enthusiastic Irishman, but his loyalty to the United Kingdom, as well as the moderation and soundness of his political views, is evinced throughout this narrative; and he does justice to eminent public men of each party, to Sugden (Lord St. Leonards) and to Sir Joseph Napier, equally with Mazière Brady and other Whig or Liberal Chancellors. His more profuse eulogy of Lord O'Hagan is, we believe, not undeserved by its subject; but neither political nor religious partialities have led this truthful chronicler to belie the facts on record. There is, perhaps, no great amount of original research, except in matters of purely antiquarian detail, shown in this entertaining and instructive volume. But it is a really good piece of work, and is worthy of attentive perusal.

Success having attended the publication of "Tally ho," it was but natural that a further venture should be made with *Hark Away*: by Fred. Feild Whitehurst (Pinsley Brothers), a volume, similar to the former, containing sketches of hunting, coaching, fishing, &c. The sketches are, in fact, little or nothing more than accounts, reprinted from newspapers, of the runs with hounds, the gatherings, in Hyde Park and elsewhere, of the "four-in-hands," in which the author took part, or of which he was an enthusiastic spectator during the seasons or season of 1878-9. The whole resolves itself, for the most part, into a catalogue of more or less aristocratic and popular names, together with a statement as to how the owners of those names were dressed and looked, "went" and "handled the ribbons," or "tooled the drag," on various occasions. "When the whitebait," writes the author, "attain the proportions of sprats, and cucumbers are bawled through the streets two for three-half-pence, it may be fairly concluded that the London season has drawn to a close. When one's bosom friend has thrown up his well-chosen teams of bays and greys, and has ceased those pleasant little journeys which terminated at the Orleans Club or the Star and Garter, as the case might be; when she who adores thee has left for Homburg, in order to recruit her health after the campaign of the year—in order to prepare for a state that may be better or worse according to circumstances—it behoves a man to seek for fresh fields of recreation, and to add to his experience by entering into any novel pursuits that present themselves." This is the way in which he introduces a short description of "a pleasant time at Penzance;" and it is a specimen of his best style, writing as he is in his capacity of a man of fashion rather than in that of a mere reporter stringing together the names and titles and recording the presence, at a "meet" or elsewhere, of the nobility and gentry. There are evidently, as appears from the favour accorded to his former volume, many readers to whom such chronicles are a source of delight, or at any rate of amusement; and the author displays such a sense of personal enjoyment, so genial a spirit, that it is impossible not to look with a kindly eye on what he thinks worthy of recording, though it may sometimes differ no more than imperceptibly from a rank advertisement. He intersperses anecdotes, however (whether old or new is of small consequence), and he gossips of things which are so suggestive of pure air, healthy pursuits, generous fare, and active, manly exercise, that his very topics are an almost sufficient recommendation of his book. In one of his sketches there is a remark which gives an approximate idea of his age; and that one so full of years should apparently be so full of spirits and vigour excites the sort of admiration aroused by recollections of such men as the Rev. John Russell, "the venerable patriarch of the chase," as he is called by our author, who naturally regards him as a superior being, in the proportion of an archangel to an archbishop.

The student of contemporary military history will get some help from Colonel Fyfe-Cookson's narrative of his personal observations in August and September, 1877, and during the winter and spring of last year. This gallant officer accompanied Suléiman Pasha's army in the campaign of the Balkans, and witnessed the desperate efforts to drive the Russians from the Shipka Pass. He afterwards proceeded, still serving as a military attaché of the British Embassy in Turkey, to follow

Mahomet Ali Pasha, beyond Sophia and Orkhanieh, in his attempt to hold the western Balkan passes, at Kamarli and thereabout, against the victorious invader when Plevna had fallen. The last portion of Colonel Fyfe-Cookson's duty in the war lay with the Turkish garrison of the fortified positions about Gallipoli, when the enemy had occupied Adrianople, and it was important to British policy that the Dardanelles and entrance to the Sea of Marmora should be made quite secure. This is a part of the strategic study afforded by his book, which seems to possess an abiding and substantial interest; and there is some plausibility in the notion that herein will be found, after all, the whole and sole concern of England with the defence of European Turkey. But such political questions are not directly raised by the gallant author of this serviceable account of Turkish military operations, which bears title *With the Armies of the Balkans*, and is published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. He describes the battle of Eski Zera, on July 31, which effectually checked the Russian advance into Roumelia, and he exposes the want of concert between the Turkish Generals, Suléiman Pasha and Reouf Pasha, in their movements at that period. The topography of the Shipka Pass and the fortified positions there, with all the tactics of attack and defence which cost many thousand lives in two or three weeks of obstinate struggle on that mountain road, are minutely explained in this volume. It is furnished with special maps and plans, and with other illustrations of a more graphic sort, from original sketches by the author. His testimony concerning the Turks and the Sultan's Government agrees with that of most impartial English travellers. The Turkish peasant, and, of course, the Turkish regular soldier, will bear comparison, in moral virtue, with the same class of any other nation; but the Circassians and other Asiatics in Turkey have perpetrated many outrages. "I scarcely ever knew a Circassian punished," says this witness. "No doubt their harem influence at Constantinople is much considered, the most beautiful of their children being married by the most influential of the Pashas there." In fact, it is the experience of all countries and ages, where despotism has been accompanied by polygamy and domestic slavery, that the worst effects of social and political corruption are felt, and there is no end to cruelty and rapacity of every kind. This is the fatal vice of the Turkish Empire, and it cannot be remedied by mere administrative reforms even if the Sultan and his Pashas were amenable to British counsels.

The third and concluding volume of *The History of England*: by M. Guizot, edited by Madame De Witt and translated from the French by an undeclared but apparently competent hand (Sampson Low and Co.), closes at the death of William IV., as the most convenient period of cessation. The prominent features of the work are, no doubt, known by this time to everybody who has eyes to see: the noble size, handsome covers, decent paper, easy type, numerous and excellent illustrations, the same as those of the original French work. To this third volume is added a tolerably copious index. It will be remembered that this history, like that of France which preceded it from the initiative of the same illustrious author and under the care of the same editress, was and is intended for "the rising generation;" and to their notice it is hereby commended, though their seniors would also find it not only ornamental as the occupant of space upon table or shelf, but interesting both textually and pictorially, in the absence of more elaborate and argumentative works, such as the erudite historical student might more particularly affect. This third volume begins with the assertion that "England felt no love for James II.," though "he was proclaimed King without disturbance, and accepted without a murmur." This is, no doubt, true; but it is pretty certain that there was nobody else who could have been proclaimed King with a chance of having on his side at the same time the love of more than a fraction of England; and so much might be claimed even for James II. Nobody is likely to complain that full justice, or at any rate more justice than might have been expected under the circumstances, is not done to the characters of our William and Mary, our Anne, our Georges, and our William IV.; but a doubt may reasonably arise as to the portrait to which the name of the last-mentioned monarch is attached; it is strangely unlike the popular portraits of the sailor-king. Our naval and military heroes, moreover, as well as our statesmen and orators—our Pitts, Foxes, and the rest of the brilliant leaders of men—are all treated in a respectful and appreciative manner, to which little or no exception can be taken by the most enthusiastic hero-worshipper. Indeed, it would seem as if the illustrious author had been inclined rather to stretch a point in our favour than to detract in any respect from our traditional honours, for he has repeated the old, but not now generally accepted story connected with the battle of Fontenoy, and the English officer's polite request that the French would fire first. It is true that the French most courteously refused, and that the English accordingly poured in a most destructive volley; but the credit of having first saluted and provoked an interchange of courtesies is attributed to the English, and it is not hinted that it was a clever device upon their part for getting the first shot.

A very competent hand, M. Gustave Masson, B.A. Univ. Gall., of Harrow School, has executed, in one volume, for the use of schoolboys and others, an abridgment, from Mr. Robert Black's English translation, of Guizot's *History of France* (Sampson Low and Co.), which will probably meet with considerable acceptance. It is of very handy form, it contains more than a score of illustrations, and it is provided with a chronological table, marginal memoranda, index, &c. Some people may think that, when the abridgment was taken in hand, there was a good opportunity for curtailing; even more than the abridger has curtailed them, the early portions of M. Guizot's work, having little or nothing to do with the history of France, properly so called. As it is, however, the abridger has made a neat and wieldy book out of one which, in its unabridged form, is handsome enough and readable enough, but decidedly unwieldy, at least for educational purposes; and, though he must have had a very laborious and thankless task, he modestly disclaims for himself that credit which others will not consent to withhold from him, seeing that the merit, if any, of such abridgments depends chiefly upon the judgment and taste with which they are carried out.

Under the title *Luxurious Bathing: a Sketch by Andrew W. Tuer; with twelve folio Etchings, Initials, &c.*, by Sulton Sharpe (Field and Tuer), a singular book has been published, in which the text is quite independent of the etchings accompanying it, the etchings have no relation to either text or title, and neither text nor etchings demand by intrinsic preciousness the costly paper, typography, and vellum binding in which they are enshrined. Mr. Tuer's remarks on the various kinds of bathing are simple and sensible, and might do good distributed as a penny tract—since cleanliness is next to godliness. The landscape etchings which fill half the volume have much promise, though evidently by an amateur, who has yet to learn the value of "accident" and variety in etching.

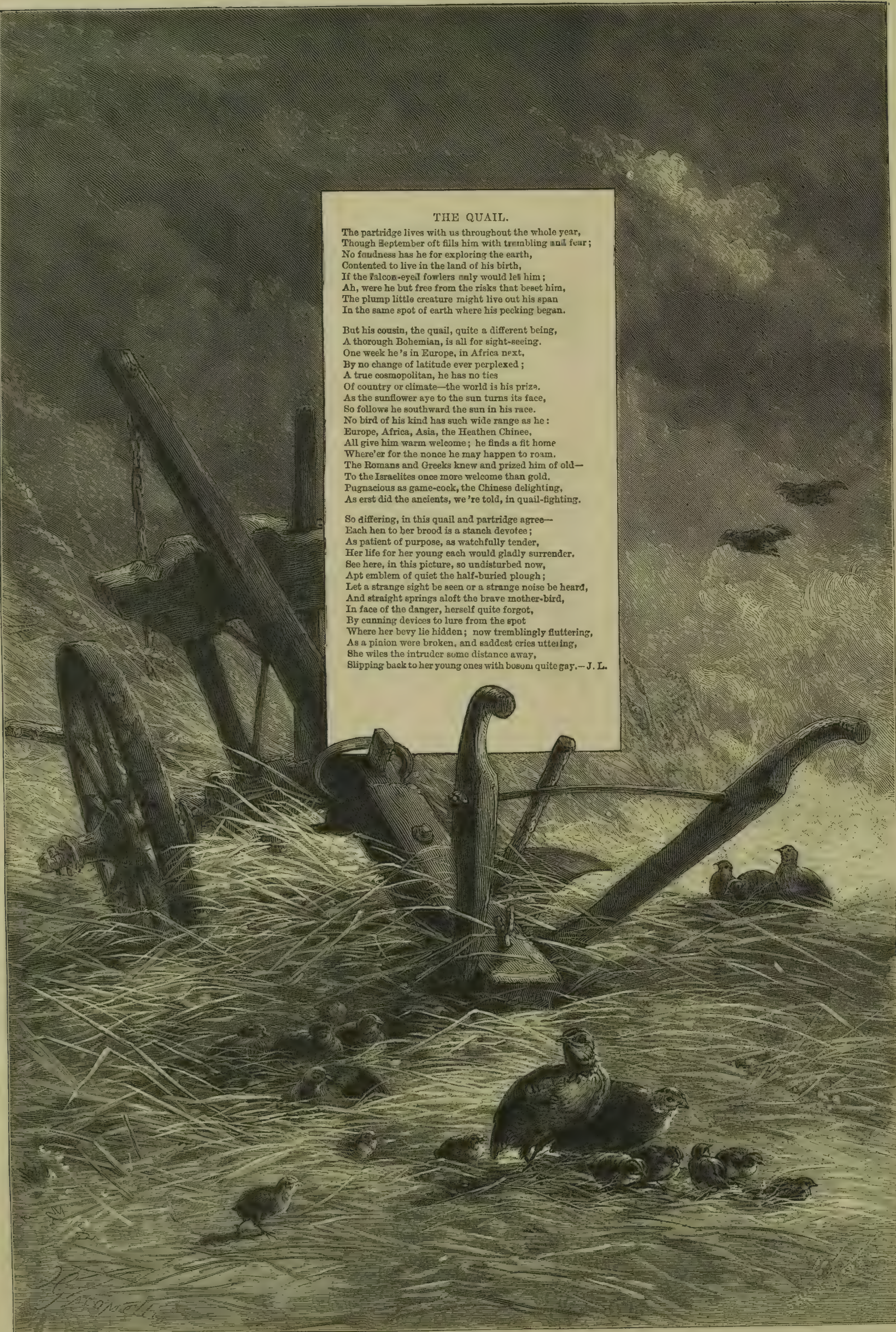
The Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army has received an addition to the funds by the sum of £100 subscribed by three regiments now serving in Bermuda.

THE QUAIL.

The partridge lives with us throughout the whole year,
 Though September oft fills him with trembling and fear;
 No fondness has he for exploring the earth,
 Contented to live in the land of his birth,
 If the Falcon-eyed fowlers only would let him;
 Ah, were he but free from the risks that beset him,
 The plump little creature might live out his span
 In the same spot of earth where his pecking began.

But his cousin, the quail, quite a different being,
 A thorough Bohemian, is all for sight-seeing.
 One week he's in Europe, in Africa next,
 By no change of latitude ever perplexed;
 A true cosmopolitan, he has no ties
 Of country or climate—the world is his prize.
 As the sunflower aye to the sun turns its face,
 So follows he southward the sun in his race.
 No bird of his kind has such wide range as he:
 Europe, Africa, Asia, the Heathen Chinese,
 All give him warm welcome; he finds a fit home
 Where'er for the nonce he may happen to roam.
 The Romans and Greeks knew and prized him of old—
 To the Israelites once more welcome than gold.
 Pugnacious as game-cock, the Chinese delighting,
 As erst did the ancients, we're told, in quail-fighting.

So differing, in this quail and partridge agree—
 Each hen to her brood is a staunch devotee;
 As patient of purpose, as watchfully tender,
 Her life for her young each would gladly surrender.
 See here, in this picture, so undisturbed now,
 Apt emblem of quiet the half-buried plough;
 Let a strange sight be seen or a strange noise be heard,
 And straight springs aloft the brave mother-bird,
 In face of the danger, herself quite forgot,
 By cunning devices to lure from the spot
 Where her bevy lie hidden; now tremblingly fluttering,
 As a pinion were broken, and saddest cries uttering,
 She wiles the intruder some distance away,
 Slipping back to her young ones with bosom quite gay.—J. L.



"SEE HERE, IN THIS PICTURE, SO UNDISTURBED NOW,
 APT EMBLEM OF QUIET THE HALF-BURIED PLOUGH."



"AS PATIENT OF PURPOSE, AS WATCHFULLY TENDER,
HER LIFE FOR HER YOUNG SHE WOULD GLADLY SURRENDER."

FINE ARTS.

THE POMPEIIAN COMMEMORATION.

The celebration on Thursday of last week at Pompeii of the eighteenth centenary of the city's destruction, was made on a larger scale even than we anticipated in our article a fortnight back. The day was regarded as a general *fiesta* by the Neapolitans, and about 7000 persons of various nationalities, including representatives of the Government, the municipalities, the professions, and several of the archaeological and artistic societies of Europe and America, were admitted by ticket through the gate of the deserted city. The festival was without parallel in the history of the world. It jars somewhat on the sympathies to think of the terrible fate of the Pompeians, and of the temples and streets of that silent city of the dead as re-tenanted by the gay and motley Neapolitan crowd. But we must remember that probably no great calamity that has befallen humanity has yielded so much instruction and delight to posterity. Destruction has proved but preservation, and death but a long sleep before new life. It is only at Pompeii and in the local and Naples museums which it has so richly stocked, that the most ardent student of antiquity can fully realise the life, that is to say the *vie intime* in all its thousand minutiae of the Romans in the first century of our era. And here let the writer (who has read the book on the spot) commend the artistic and archaeological accuracy of Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii" as a means of popular information. Except as regards the site and some of the details of the house of Arbaces, which of course are drawn from the imagination (though still in accordance with probability based on analogy), an authority may be found for every description and detail of the novel.

Among the ceremonies which marked the centenary was the reading—in the Basilica, before the assembled *savants* and visitors—of two occasional poems in Latin hexameters, and the delivery by Signor Ruggiero, chief director of the excavations, of an address, giving a brief history of what has been done since the first remains of Pompeii were discovered, in 1748. The visitors then inspected the chief monuments, and afterwards assembled to witness the final search in the lower portions of ten chambers in the ninth *regione* of the city—these chambers having previously been excavated to within about four feet of their floor. Similar final excavations have been arranged to take place on the visits of various Sovereigns and other important personages, and the houses so unearthed have sometimes been named after the visitors on such occasions.

We may remind the reader that Pompeii having been only a city of the third class the private dwelling are, with some notable exceptions, small and low. Not many had a second, and hardly any a third floor. The *atrium* and *peristylum* were more or less open to the sky; and the roofs generally, excepting the substantial coving of the great baths, were of wood—the holes for the rafters being still visible. Consequently, when the great showers of ashes and cinders descended from Vesuvius the accumulating weight broke through the roofs, and, owing to the powdery condition of much of the eruptive matter, filled every nook and cranny till the city became as it were one homogeneous mass; the last of the successive strata of scoræ presenting an undulating surface, which (together with the general elevation that caused the sea to retire two or three miles) effaced all trace of the buried buildings—the lofty upper wall of the Great Theatre alone projecting above ground. The heat, though great enough to carbonise wood, textiles, grain, &c., was not sufficiently intense to destroy bronzes, terra cotta, and other hard objects, or the marble and vitreous tesserae of the mosaics. Nor were the delicately-executed wall-paintings affected, for the reason that the colours were derived from natural earths. Even at Herculaneum, where the volcanic matter partook of the character of boiling mud and lava, and the heat was, therefore, doubtless greater, although it reduced papyri to the nature of charcoal, it did not, as we remarked in our former article, render them illegible. It follows that, in excavating at Pompeii, vast masses (in layers many feet deep) of friable pumaceous scoræ have always to be dug out before the movables, furniture, &c., of the Old Pompeians are struck upon. These are always found on or near the floor in the lowest excavations, such as those made on the present celebration. The refuse, conveyed in trucks on a tramway, is tilted on to waste ground without the city walls. It is thus evident that the exhumation of Pompeii is a work of great labour and expense, and to unearth the two fifths of the city still buried will require, at the present rate of progress, seventy years, and cost about five million francs, as calculated by the eminent archaeologist Commendatore Fiorelli, who has for many years superintended the excavations.

The excavations just made in the ninth *regione* yielded nothing of great value, artistic or otherwise; but one of the chambers presented a wonderful picture of an old Pompeian interior. It had been the shop of a dealer in singing-birds and bird-seed. The shops at Pompeii, by-the-way, were frequently situated in the anterior wall on the ground floor of the houses or *palazzi* of the wealthiest proprietors—just as they are at this day in Naples. In this shop at first were found a small figure of a horse and a number of vases (one containing coins), fibulae, bracelets and rings, in bronze, a beautiful candelabrum, a bottle, several small bells, and a casserole in the same metal, iron knives and forks, a spit and various kitchen utensils, a dagger and knife with ivory handles, some glass beads, and a blue glass cup; and a money-box and other articles in terra-cotta. Many of these objects, as appeared from the direction of the fallen beams, had been precipitated in a heap from a chamber above. But, on continuing the clearing, the occupation of the worthy bird-seller became evident. The remains of quails of millet, hemp, and other seeds, and beans were found, together with those of the sacks which had contained them; as also bins, a barrel with iron hoops, and a double row of terra-cotta ollæ, all of them, clearly, receptacles for grain; and likewise a considerable number of small earthen pots, which, doubtless, served as drinking-cups for the birds. There were besides a number of bronze-rings, and pieces of fine chain-work used for hanging bird-cages. At the same time were discovered many small bones, and at length the complete skeleton of a little singing-bird. To read the descriptions of the objects found on this occasion, and far more so on inspecting the countless Pompeian relics preserved in the Naples Museum—the complete *batterie de cuisine* of the epicure; the tools and implements of all kinds of trades; the instruments of surgery (proving the art to have arrived at a very advanced stage); the colours and pencils of the artist; the matchless bronzes and sculpture; the many ingenious mechanical inventions; the multifarious kinds of produce, and processes for preparing the same; the thousands of domestic objects and appliances; all, down to our "patent safety nursery-pin," the prototypes it might seem of things now in every-day use—one is irresistibly impelled to exclaim, "There is nothing new under the sun." At all events, if we except the railway, the telegraph, and the telephone, man seems to have made little progress, and in some respects has gone back

during the eighteen centuries that Pompeii has lain as it were entranced.

As a permanent memento of the day of the centenary, a large octavo volume has been published, entitled "Pompeii and the Region Buried by the Eruption of Vesuvius in the Year Seventy-Nine." It consists of dissertations by the most eminent men of science and archaeologists of Italy on the phenomena preceding and attending the destruction of the city; and on the life, social, religious, artistic, and domestic, of its inhabitants. It is hoped that the interest excited by this commemoration may supply some stimulus to the cultivation of classical archaeology, in which department of study we have, as remarked in our former article, been left far behind during the last fifty years by the Germans and even other Continental nations.

Several complaints have recently been made touching the frequent destruction during processes of so-called "restoration" of monuments and tablets to the memory of the dead, which are often of historical interest, and of great value to the genealogist. When the monuments are not actually destroyed they are frequently huddled out of sight and consigned to neglect in the belfry or elsewhere, and the tablets are converted into paving-stones. A "Former Vicar of Doveridge," writing to the *Times* in defence of the practice, somewhat naively admits that in the restoration of Doveridge church (while he was Vicar) the decaying Lucy Monument (which he believes to have been erected to the family immortalised by Shakspeare) was neglected because no notice was taken of the representations made to those most interested in its preservation. And he plausibly argues that it is too much to expect that "Rectors and Vicars will bear the burden of the preservation of private monuments when they have the burden of what belongs to the public service in hand." It surely may, however, be answered that such monuments are often not only among the best ornaments of a church and add to its dignity, but that they form an essential part of its history and of that of the neighbourhood, if indeed they are not also of wider public and historic interest. We think, therefore, it is one of the first duties of "Rectors and Vicars" to protect and preserve, instead of to destroy or remove, all such monuments and memorials.

The new Arts' Club at Manchester, which is situate at the corner of Portland-street and Oxford-street, is now opened.

The death is announced of William Morris Hunt, the American painter, at the age of fifty-four. He studied at Düsseldorf, and afterwards under Couture at Paris. In 1855 he returned to the United States, and finally settled at Boston, where he became well known in various branches of painting, and drew around him many pupils. During the Civil War he painted several pictures illustrative of its incidents; and he decorated the walls of the Assembly rooms in the New Capitol at Albany, choosing for his subjects "Ormuzd and Ahriman" and "Ulysses and the Sirens." In 1875 he published "Talks on Art."

A statuette of peculiar value and interest, as having been produced at the château of Oiron, in Poitou, where the extremely rare "Henri Deux" was manufactured, has been added to the Ceramic Museum at Sévres.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have recently issued three effective pianoforte pieces by Mr. W. S. Rockstro, each of which is based on well-known national airs—the first on "Twas within a mile" and "Come o'er the stream, Charlie," the second on "Annie Laurie," and the third on "Flow gently, sweet Afton," and "The Hundred Pipers." These subjects are varied and ornamented in an agreeable style, so as to form attractive pieces for young students—the fingering of leading passages being carefully indicated.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. publish "The Last Prayer, Mélodie Religieuse, composée par Louis Eugène Napoleon." The text of the prayer was found among the Prince Imperial's papers at Chiselhurst, and its sentences have been paraphrased, and set to music composed by himself. The melody is simple and expressive, and lies within a small compass of voice. Messrs Cramer and Co. likewise issue "Love and the Cuckoo," a pretty song by W. Borden, the voice part of which will not tax the most limited range.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart's latest publications include some pleasing vocal pieces. "My love far away," ballad, by W. M. Balfe, will be welcome to the many admirers of that popular composer. The melody is essentially vocal, and pleasing in character, and it requires a compass of scarcely more than an octave. Professor G. A. Macfarren's two vocal trios, "The Glove" and "The Harpers," are both for a soprano, a contralto, and a bass. The first is characterised by boldness and vigour, the other being in a somewhat more flowing and tranquil style. Neither voice part requires more than the most ordinary compass. They are also published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart; as are a very pleasing song, "My bark and I," by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie; "The Old Cathedral Bell," and "Golden hours are fleeting," two songs by Oliver Cramer, the first of which (for baritone or bass) has much serious expression; the other (for tenor) being rather of a graceful character, neither of them making more than the most limited demands on vocal compass. Some pleasing pianoforte pieces—brilliant, but not difficult—are also among Messrs. Duff and Stewart's recent publications. These include "Forest Warblings," by J. T. Trell; "The Forest Streamlet," by G. F. Kendall; and "Daisy Mazurka," by W. C. Levey; a cheap and useful "New and Improved Catechism of the Rudiments of Music," compiled by William Buels, being issued by the same firm.

Messrs. Weekes and Co. have published a comprehensive selection of single and double chants, under the title of the "Parochial Chant Book." These are well selected and edited by Mr. A. S. Cooper, who has supplied a preface with serviceable directions as to the use of the chants, which number more than 300, about half of them having been either composed for the work or borrowed from manuscript collections. The book is a worthy companion to Mr. Cooper's previous work, "The Parochial Psalter."

The double-screw iron armour-plated ship Northampton has been commissioned at Chatham by Captain Fisher as the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir F. L. M. Clintock, F.R.S., the new Commander-in-Chief of the squadron on the North American and West Indian station.

At a recent meeting of the Workmen's National Executive Committee for the Abolition of the Foreign Sugar Bounties a letter from the Foreign Office was read, written in reply to an application for information as to the financial result of the first year's working of the new Austrian law of June, 1878. The letter stated that her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna had been requested to send a report on the subject, but that it was not expected that the information necessary to make such report could yet be obtained. It was stated at a meeting that the Austrian bounty was the great difficulty in the way of a general settlement of the European sugar question.

OBITUARY.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR W. ROWAN.

Field-Marshal Sir William Rowan, G.C.B., Colonel 52nd Foot, a veteran Peninsular officer, died on the 26th ult. at Gay-street, Bath, in his ninetyeth year. He was the eighth son of Robert Rowan, Esq., of Mullans and Garry, in the county of Antrim, High Sheriff 1779, and was brother of the late Sir Charles Rowan, K.C.B., Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. He entered the 52nd Foot in 1803, and served in Sicily 1806 and 1807, and in the Peninsula, including Corunna, capture of Flushing, battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was also at Waterloo and the capture of Paris, where he was commandant of the first arrondissement. He had received the war medal with six clasps. From 1823 to 1829 he was Civil and Military Secretary in Canada, and from 1849 to 1855 Commander of the Forces there. He held the colonelcy of the 19th Foot 1854 to 1861, and of the 52nd Regiment since 1861. Sir William was made a G.C.B. in 1865, attained the rank of General 1862, and Field-Marshal 1877. He married, 1811, Martha, third daughter of John Spong, Esq., of Mill Hall, Maidstone, which lady died 1874. The Field-Marshal's nephew, the heir male of his family (one of Scotch origin) is the Rev. Robert Willson Rowan, of Mount Davys, in the county of Antrim.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lieutenant-General Charles Hind, on the 29th ult., at his residence, 18, Paragon, Bath.

Mr. Edmund Falconer, the dramatist, the author of "Peep o' Day," "Extremes," and other plays, on the 29th ult., at his residence in London.

Mr. George J. Bennett, the actor, on the 22nd ult., at Edmonton, in his eightieth year. He formerly held a high theatrical reputation.

John Francis Ferguson, Esq., J.P. and D.L. in the county of Antrim, and High Sheriff 1865, on the 17th ult., at Belfast, in his seventy-ninth year.

The Hon. Sackville Fitzroy Henry Lane Fox, only son and heir apparent of the present Lord Conyers, on Aug. 27, at Durban, aged eighteen.

Henry Maunsell, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., for a considerable time the able editor of the *Dublin Evening Mail*, of which also he was part proprietor, on the 27th ult.

The Rev. Charles Gustavus Owen, M.A., Incumbent of Pinxton, Alfreton, Derbyshire, on the 18th ult., at his Rectory, aged seventy-eight.

The Rev. Thomas Murray Browne, Hon. Canon of Gloucester, and Vicar of Almondsbury, near Bristol, on the 24th ult., at the Vicarage, aged seventy-seven.

Mrs. Norman Lockyer, wife of Joseph Norman Lockyer, the distinguished scientific scholar, author, and astronomer, and herself a contributor to scientific journals.

Mrs. Frances Turnbull, the last remaining member of the family of Allan Macdougall, Esq., of Hayfield and Polquairn, and Margaret his wife, sister of George, seventh Marquis of Tweeddale.

William Oliver Rutherford, Esq., of Edgerston, in the ninety-ninth year of his age. He was Sheriff of Roxburghshire during sixty-one years, and convener of the county from 1811 until 1875—sixty-four years.

The Ven. David Archard Williams, M.A., Archdeacon of Carmarthen, for fifty-one years Rural Dean for Upper Carmarthen, and for thirty-seven years Vicar of St. David's, Carmarthen, on the 16th ult., at Ferryside, in his eighty-fourth year.

The Rev. Thomas Willis, formerly Rector of Killeedy, and Prebendary and Sub-Dean of Limerick Cathedral, on the 19th ult., at Campden-grove, Kensington. He was eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Gilbert Willis, LL.D., Rector of Kilmurry and Derrigalvin.

Mrs. William Villiers Stuart, of Castletown, widow of William Villiers Stuart, Esq., for many years M.P. for the county of Waterford (grandson of John, first Marquis of Bute), only daughter of the late Michael Cox, Esq., of Castletown, and brother of the late Sir Richard Cox, Bart., on whose death she inherited the extensive estates of the Cox family.

Henry Padwick, Esq., of Manor House, Horsham, J.P. for London and Westminster, and D.L. for Sussex, Deputy-Keeper of Holyrood Palace, on the 23rd ult., at 4, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in his seventy-fourth year. His only son, Henry Padwick, Esq., of Wimbleshurst, Horsham, M.A., is a Barrister-at-Law and J.P. and D.L. for Sussex.

General Joshua Simmons Smith, formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons and for many years Major of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, at Albemarle-street, on the 25th ult., in his seventy-eighth year. He obtained his commission as Cornet, by purchase, on Aug. 14, 1817, and became a General on the retired list on Oct. 1, 1877.

Clement Tudway Swanston, Esq., Q.C., F.R.S., of Cosham Park, Hants, recently, at Paris, aged forty-eight. He was only son of the late Clement T. Swanston, Esq., Q.C., of Holly House, Middlesex, by Mary Jane, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Swann Hill. He married, in 1861, the Hon. Anne Romilly, eldest daughter of the late Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls.

The Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, Rector of Lutterworth, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was Select Preacher of the University of Cambridge in 1846, and was author of several works, among others, "Personal Names of the Bible," "Revision of the New Testament," published last year; and was editor, in conjunction with the Rev. W. Webster, of "The Greek Testament, with Notes Grammatical and Exegetical."

Surgeon-Major Wilton Everest, of the Army Medical Department, at the barracks, Chichester, on the 27th inst., in his forty-fourth year. The deceased became an Assistant-Surgeon in November, 1858, and served in New Zealand from 1861 to 1863, for which he received a medal. He subsequently served with the 39th and 57th Regiments, and attained the rank of Surgeon-Major in November, 1873.

Augusta Elizabeth Howard-Vyse, of Stoke Place, Slough, on the 19th ult., at Boughton, Northampton, aged sixty-five. She was the elder daughter of Colonel Richard William Howard-Vyse, J.P. and D.L., of Stoke and of Boughton, by Frances, his wife, second daughter of Henry Hesketh, Esq., of Newtown, Cheshire, and was sister of Colonel Howard-Vyse, of the Manor Cottage, Old Windsor, and of the Rev. Granville Sykes Howard-Vyse, of Boughton Hall.

Mr. Peter Vargas, who was for sixty-two years confidential clerk to the Parliamentary Secretaries of the Treasury in various Administrations, on the 25th ult., at the age of seventy-five. In every Session of Parliament he sat in the lobby outside the door of the Ministerial room, and was always accountable for the whereabouts of all the members of the Ministerial party. The issue of the Whip's papers was confided to him throughout the whole period of his service. From the moment when the Speaker took the chair until the

House rose, for sixty years of his life, Mr. Vargas never left his post. The Whips from the House of Lords used also constantly to come down to the Commons' lobby to consult Mr. Vargas.

Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, C.B., on the 15th ult., at Stoke, Devonport, aged sixty-five. He was younger son of George, eighth Earl of Galloway, K.T., by Jane, his wife, second daughter of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge, and was brother of the late Earl of Galloway and of the late Duchess of Marlborough, mother of the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Admiral married, 1841, Mary Caroline, only daughter of Sir Charles Fitzroy, K.C.B., and had one son and nine daughters.

Thomas Jervis-White-Jervis, Esq., on the 15th ult., at her Majesty's Vice-Consulate, Bastia, Corsica, aged eighty-two. He was younger and only surviving son of the late Sir John Jervis-White-Jervis, Bart., of Ballyellis, in the county of Wexford, and of Bellecamp, in the county of Dublin, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Henry Nisbett, Esq., of Ashmore, in the county of Longford. He married, June, 1818, Eliza Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Stretell, Esq., Judge-Advocate-General in Bengal, and leaves issue.

Mr. Henry Negretti, of the firm of Negretti and Zambra, opticians and scientific instrument makers, aged sixty-two. Mr. Negretti was born at Como, and came to this country in 1830, when he was twelve years old. He was a strong friend of Italian independence. It was to his zealous exertions that the Italian Pelizzoni owed his escape after being condemned to death for a murder in Saffron-hill on the testimony of the police, but of which it was afterwards proved he was perfectly innocent. After this public service, King Victor Emmanuel bestowed upon Mr. Negretti the honour of knighthood.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of this institute was opened at Liverpool on Wednesday week, as recorded in our last issue. The Mayor, in welcoming the institute, said that Liverpool and the mercantile marine of England were deeply interested in the introduction of steel ships; but it was desirable that they should be assured that steel possessed the strength desired. The president, Mr. E. Williams, said, in reply, that before long steel would take the place of iron in ship-building. Its progress was at present slow, as the authorities had decided that steel hulls should be equal in quality to the best boiler-plate. Papers were read on the dephosphorisation of iron and steel.

On the following day Mr. James A. Picton read a paper on the Progress of Iron and Steel as a Structural Material. He lamented that some of our greatest engineers showed an utter want of taste in the gigantic structures in iron and steel which were erected under their direction, and he made practical comparisons for the purpose of illustrating his subject. Mr. T. Wrightson, of Stockton, read an important paper on physical changes in iron and steel at a high temperature. There was an interesting discussion on the application of steel to ship-building. Several speakers expressed their opinion that the tests used by Lloyd's, the Admiralty, and other bodies ought to be considerably modified, while Dr. Siemens pronounced himself strongly against any relaxation of those tests, on the ground that steel used for important purposes should always be of the very best quality. In the afternoon excursions were made to various works, and in the evening the annual dinner of the institute took place in St. George's Hall.

The sittings were concluded yesterday week, when papers were read by Mr. G. Ratcliffe, of the Mersey Steel and Iron Works, "On the manufacture of large forgings, and the materials suitable for the same;" by Mr. A. Davis, of Westminster, "On the Consolidation of Fluid Steel;" by Mr. A. Allen, of Sheffield, "On experiments to determine the presence of Nitrogen in Steel;" and by Mr. C. Wood, of Middlesbrough, "On wrought iron and toughened glass for railway sleepers." On the motion of the president, Mr. E. Williams, the thanks of the institute were voted to the Mayor, the local committee, and various public bodies and firms. In the afternoon a number of the members visited the works of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Crewe. Next year's congress is to be held at Düsseldorf.

The Earl of Derby has given £10 to the funds of the National Thrift Society, Oxford, and has expressed his warm interest in the work now being carried on by that society throughout the country.

All classes of live stock and fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week showed a decrease, when compared with the figures of the preceding week, the decline being particularly marked in both live and dead sheep. The totals were 3736 quarters of beef, 625 carcasses of mutton, fifty dead pigs, and fifty-nine carcasses of lambs.

At a conversazione in connection with the Tower-Hamlets branch of the University Education scheme last Saturday, the Earl of Rosebery said he heartily sympathised with the object of the movement, which he understood to be to bring high class education within the reach of people by whom it had hitherto been unattainable.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., was enrolled on Thursday week in a Birmingham lodge as an honorary member of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows. After the initiation he gave an address on the advantages of sick and friendly societies in relieving their members from the taint of pauperism, and, alluding to the national expenditure, he compared the results attained by the Imperial outlay of six millions with the improvements which had followed the expenditure of a similar sum in local municipal work.

A new coffee tavern was opened for business in Castle-street, Berkhamsted, on Saturday last. It has been erected by Earl Brownlow, Messrs. Lascelles being the builders. Externally it is remarkably picturesque, and internally it is fitted with every convenience. It is rented by Mr. F. W. Longman, Mr. W. F. Cooper, and the Rev. J. W. Cobb, the Rector, who intend to work it on strictly commercial principles, in the belief that all such institutions ought not only to be useful to the public but profitable to the promoters.

The first of a series of six science lectures in connection with the Gilchrist Fund was given, under the auspices of the Exeter Literary Society, at the Victoria Hall, Exeter, on Monday evening, to an audience numbering 1500 people. The lecturer was Mr. R. A. Proctor, F.R.A.S., and the subject selected "The Sun." On the conclusion of the lecture, the Bishop of Exeter proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Proctor, and in doing so said that he did not know that he had ever had a chance of listening to anything so instructive and so full of all that could elevate and instruct the human mind. The lecture was so wonderfully interesting that to a thoughtful and religious mind it contained a lesson that could never be forgotten, of admiration for the Creator of all these things. It was impossible to have heard what they had that night without remembering the words of the Psalms, "The heavens declare the glory of God."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C E T (Clifton).—Thanks; the correction is noted.
M R R (Dublin).—The game shall be examined; and, if found good, it shall appear in due course.
W J E (Dewsbury).—Solutions received three weeks after the publication of the problem are duly acknowledged.
H T Y (Staplehurst).—Thanks; we are glad to see you in the ranks of problematists again. The pair received shall be well examined.
J J W (Jamaica-road).—Both problems are very acceptable.
R S (Newcastle).—There is no objection to the use of post cards, but you should be careful to comply with the postal regulations to write no more than the address up on the side intended for that purpose. Some correspondents continue their solutions upon the address side; and, as such an infringement of the rule involves an extra charge for postage, the cards are returned to the postal authorities.
T Y O (Eastbourne).—Both problems are too simple, but they show great promise. We shall be glad to hear from you again.
S H A D F O R T H (Oxford).—We noticed the absence of East Marden and W S B from the list under No. 1855, but were ourselves unable to discover any good defence to the author's attack. The solution was published last week. Have you omitted to notice the effect of P takes F en passant?
B E E W A R D (Oxford).—The problems shall receive our best attention; but we require your name and precise address.
A D E R (Paris).—Letter received, and your request complied with.
C F N (St. Paul's).—Thanks for the problem.
T T (Orchard Villas).—We are obliged for the information.
C O R R E C T S O L U T I O N S O F P R O B L E M N O. 1855 received from J W W.
C O R R E C T S O L U T I O N S O F P R O B L E M N O. 1856 received from Osborne, B C M S, H A M o s s, Franklin Institute, M H M o o r h o u s e, J B u m s t e a d, W J E, C F J o n e s, L J C u p p a, Carlos, Emile Frau, and J M F.
C O R R E C T S O L U T I O N S O F P R O B L E M N O. 1857 received from A A F (Dublin), Alice Emma, Lulu, E P V u l l i a m y, R I n g e r s o l l, East Marden, Helen Lee, H M P r i d e a u x, B A r n o l d, J L a n e, R B e t t s, L S D, Double Acrostic, Cant, Problematicus, Ben Nevis, J G R y l e s, Underwood, H L a n g f o r d, R y c e r o f t, Carlos (Lille), D T e m p l e t o n, E l s i e, Little Womans in White, Orazio, An Old Hand, J G F i n c h, R B a r r i n g t o n, R H N B, A T R i d d i n g, D W K e l l, C G E l m o r e, G F o o b r o o k e, W a n t l e a d, G H V, E H H V, C F N a s h, F R J e f f e r y, H B r e w s t e r, R J e s s o p, E W o r l e y, C D a r r a g h, T G r e e n b a n k, E J L o v e l l, J A l l e n, C F J o n e s, W G H a r r i s, S h a d f o r t h (late W S B), John Dobson, G T B K y n g d o n, J W W, A H B u t c h e r, H e r e w a r d, J u l i a S h o r t, W P W e l c h, G L M a y n e, E E l s b u r y, M P e s t a l a z z i (Zurich), B C M S, E u s t a c h e L o d g e, G L C B D y k e, F r a n k l i n I n s t i t u t e, A l p h a, F F a r r a n t, F r e d e r i c k W e s t, N o r m a n B u m b e l o w, H A M o s s, M H W L e e s o n, C o p l a p i n o, R H B r o o k s, T h o r p e R e a d i n g R o o m, C h e s s o p h i l e, M H M o o r h o u s e, A M S, W O S H a r n e t, F A B r i g h t, D L A (Harrogate), A D J o n e s, J H J, E L G, J a m e s D o b s o n, R S h i n d l e r, O W o l t e r, W S L e e t, C S C o x e, W d e P C r o u s a z, and J C M.

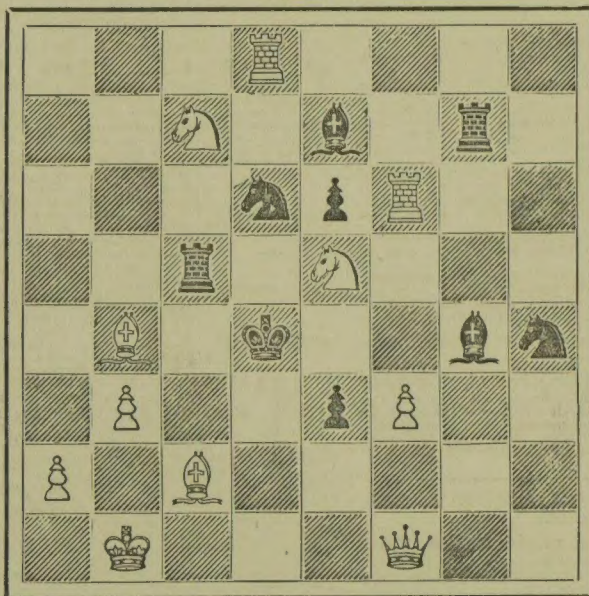
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1856.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th K takes Q*
2. R takes P (on Q 5th, ch) K to K 3rd
3. Kt to K 5th. Mate.
* If Black play 1. R to K 3rd, White continues with 2. R to K 6th (ch); if 1. Q to K 4th, then 2. Kt to K 6th (ch); if 1. K takes Kt, then 2. Kt to Q 2nd (ch); if 1. P to Q 6th, then 2. R takes P (ch). &c. The foregoing is the author's solution, but the problem can be solved by 1. R to K 7th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1859.

By JAMES PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

The following interesting Game was played recently at the Moscow Club between Messrs. LINDENBERG and MAUDE. (Allgaier Gambit.)

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|
| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Herr L.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Herr L.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 15. | B takes B |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 16. R takes B | Q to R 5th |
| 3. Kt to K B 3rd | P to K Kt 4th | 17. Q to K 2nd | R takes B |
| 4. P to K R 4th | P to Kt 5th | 18. Kt to Q 5th | Kt to Q 2nd |
| 5. Kt to Kt 5th | P to K R 3rd | | Ingenious again, but scarcely sound. |
| 6. Kt takes P | K takes P | 19. Kt takes B P (ch) | K to K 2nd |
| 7. B to B 4th (ch) | P to Q 4th | 20. Kt to Q 5th (ch) | |
| 8. B takes P (ch) | K to K sq | | If White had accepted the proffered |
| 9. P to Q 4th | P to B 6th | | sacrifice of the Rook, Black would have |
| 10. P takes P | B to K 2nd | | continued with 20. P to Kt 7th, 21. Kt to |
| 11. Castles | P to Kt 6th | | K B 3rd, threatening 22. Kt to Kt 6th, or |
| 12. P to K B 4th | P to K R 4th | | 22. Kt takes K P, &c. |
| 13. P to B 5th | | 20. | K to Q sq |
| | | 21. Q to Kt 2nd | Kt to B 3rd |
| | | 22. Kt takes Kt | Q takes Kt |
| | | 23. P to K 5th | Q to Kt 4th |
| | | 24. Q to Q 5th (ch) | B to Q 2nd |
| | | 25. Q R to K sq | |
| | | | To prevent the check at K 6th. |
| | | 25. | K to B sq |
| | | 26. Q to B 4th (ch) | B to B 3rd |
| | | 27. Q to K 6th (ch) | K to B 2nd |
| | | 28. Q to Q 6th (ch). | |
| | | | Drawn by perpetual check. |

Played also at the Moscow Club between Messrs. MAUDE and SABANIN. (Vienna Game.)

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Herr S.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Herr S.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 16. B takes Kt | P takes B |
| 2. Kt to Q B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 17. P takes P, &c. | |
| 3. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 12. Q takes Kt (ch) | K to K 2nd |
| 4. Kt to B 3rd | P to Kt 4th | 13. Q P takes B | |
| 5. B to B 4th | P to Kt 2nd | | He has nothing better to do. If— |
| 6. P to K R 4th | P to K R 3rd | 13. Kt P takes B | P takes Kt |
| 7. P takes P | P takes P | 14. B to R 3rd (ch) | P to Q 3rd |
| 8. R takes R | B takes R | 15. P to Q 4th | Kt takes P |
| 9. K to B 2nd | | 16. Q takes P (ch) | Q takes Q |
| | | 17. B takes Q | Kt takes P |
| | | | and wins. |
| 9. | P to Kt 5th | 13. | P takes Kt |
| 10. Q to R sq | B takes Kt | 14. P takes P | Kt to K 4th |
| 11. Q to R 7th | Q to B 3rd | 15. B to Kt 3rd | Q to R 5th (ch) |
| | | 16. K to K 2nd | Q to R 7th (ch) |
| | | 17. K to Q sq | Q to R 4th |
| | | 18. Q to Kt 7th | Q takes P (ch) |
| | | 19. K to Q 2nd. | |
| | | | Black mates in three moves. |

The Athenaeum Chess Club will open for the winter season on Saturday, the 4th inst., when a meeting of the members will be held in the club-room, Camden-road. The programme of the season comprises a handicap tourney for a prize value £3 3s., and matches against the following metropolitan clubs:—Belsize, City of London, Eccletic, Excelsior, Gresham, Greenwich, Isis, Kentish Town, North London, Railway Clearing-House, St. James's, and South Hampstead. The honorary secretary for the year is Mr. T. Thompson.

M. Delannoy, who is well known as a contributor to *La Stratégie*, *Westminster Papers*, and other chess periodicals, is about to publish a volume containing a selection of his essays upon the subjects of chess, to be published in London and Paris simultaneously. The London edition will be translated into English by the author, and will be issued to subscribers only. M. Delannoy was a popular writer in the palm days of *La Palamède*, and his reminiscences of chess and chessplayers extend over the past fifty years. Intending subscribers should communicate with the author, addressed to 42, Leicester-square, London.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 26, 1879) of His Imperial Highness Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, Prince Imperial, formerly of the Palace of the Tuileries, Paris, but late of Camden-place, Chiselmhurst, who died on June 1 at Hyotoyozzi River, South Africa, was proved in London on the 20th ult. by Eugene Rouher and Jean Baptiste Francheschini Pietri, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. A full copy of the will has already been published. The original is deposited in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice at Somerset House; in the case of his father, the Emperor Napoleon III., only an official copy was proved, and deposited in this country, the original being retained at the Notary's Office in Paris. The Prince's will is all in his own handwriting, and is contained on two whole sheets and one half sheet of letter paper, the bottom of each page being either signed "Napoleon" or "N." The will not having been executed in the presence of witnesses, as required by the provisions of the English law, an affidavit of M. Pietri is filed with it that it is throughout in the handwriting of the deceased Prince, and an affidavit also from the counsel of the French Embassy in London that the deceased's domicile was French, and on the assumption that the will was throughout in the handwriting of the testator it was made in conformity with, and was valid according to the French law.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1874), with five codicils (dated Feb. 8 and Sept. 10, 1875; March 3, 1876; Feb. 8, 1878; and July 9, 1879) of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., late of Bertram House, Hampstead, who died on Aug. 27 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Frederick Hill, the brother, and Alfred Hill and Edward Bernard Lewin Hill, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Lady Hill, £1000, and she is to have the use for life of all his presentation articles (including the Order of the Bath and the medal of the Society of Arts), household furniture, goods, pictures, and effects; on her death the presentation articles are to go to his son Pearson, and his executors are requested to then give some books out of his library to his relatives and certain of his friends. The rest of his furniture and effects at his wife's death are to be divided between his three children; to his executors he gives £150 each; to his sister, Mrs. Caroline Clarke, an annuity of £100 for life, and legacies to servants. The executors are authorised to expend a sum not exceeding £250 in completing and publishing a history or statement, not as yet complete, in connection with the penny postage system, and also in writing and publishing a biography of him. After this has been done, his books, papers, and memoranda in connection with the subject of postage are to be offered to the British Museum; and the marble bust of him by Brodie, or any portrait of him, or a copy to be made at the expense of his estate, is to be offered to the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery. The testator devises his land and hereditaments at Hampstead and Tottenham to his son Pearson, subject to the right of his widow to occupy Bertram House under certain conditions. There are some special provisions and bequests to each of his children, for the purpose of equalising their positions; and having regard, as the testator declares, to their respective families, he leaves the residue of his property upon trust as to two fifths for his son Pearson, two fifths for his daughter Mrs. Eleanor Caroline Fellows, and the remaining one fifth for his daughter Mrs. Clara Pearson Barnett, subject, however, in each case to the payment thereof of a fixed sum to Lady Hill for life, who is also entitled to the income of a considerable property under her father's will. The executors have full authority given them to carry on or deal in any way they may think fit with the action against the Metropolitan Asylums' Board, of which the deceased was the principal plaintiff, or to make any arrangement with respect to the costs. The testator directs that his funeral shall be conducted with strict regard to economy, and without unnecessary show or parade.

The will (dated Oct. 25, 1878) with a codicil (dated July 10, 1879) of Mr. Eustache de St. Pierre Chaplin, late of Lasborough Park, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, and of No. 24, Motcombe-street, Belgrave-square, who died on Aug. 11 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Katherine Elizabeth Chaplin, the widow, and Percy Chaplin, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, jewellery, wines, household effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock, and legacies to his brothers, a nephew, and two of his servants. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his issue as she shall appoint. The testator confirms the settlement made on his marriage, and declares that the provision made by will for his wife and children is in addition to, and not in substitution of, the benefits given to them by the settlement.

The will (dated April 10, 1875) with a codicil (dated March 8, 1878) of Mr. William Lyde Wiggett Chute, late of The Vyne, near Basingstoke, Hants, who died on July 6 last, was proved at the Winchester District Registry on Aug. 27 last by Chaloner William Chute, the son, James Allan Wiggett, the nephew, and Mathias Buckworth Wilks, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Martha Chute, certain furniture and effects, all his carriages and carriage-horses, wine to the extent of forty dozen, and plate to the extent of 1000 ounces; the rest of his wine, plate, furniture, pictures, and effects are to go to his son, who shall succeed to the settled estates; and he devises all his freehold and copyhold property upon the same uses as those to which the settled estates are held. After making some other provisions, the testator leaves the residue of his personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children, except his eldest son, Chaloner William, who succeeds to the settled estates. Mr. Chute was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk and also a magistrate for Hampshire, and was for ten years one of the members of Parliament for the Western Division of Norfolk—viz., from 1837 until 1847.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1878) with a codicil (dated May 10, 1879) of Mr. James Fuller, late of Addlestone, Chertsey, Surrey, who died on Aug. 22 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by George Fletcher and Francis William Willmott, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000.

The Board of Management of the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum has received a legacy of £3000, bequeathed to the charity by the late Mrs. Bennett, of Dudley.

Mr. Torrens, M.P., in delivering the prizes and certificates to the pupils in the St. Clement's Youtths' Institute last Saturday, pointed out the necessity of technical knowledge on the part of the English workman as a condition of successful competition with the foreigner.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to a communication from the Society for the Prevention of Street Accidents, calling attention to the fact that mail-vans, which are usually driven at a very rapid rate, do not carry any light at night time, has stated that he does not think it necessary that mail-vans should carry lights, and adds that he is not aware of a single accident occurring through their not doing so.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY OCTOBER, 4, 1879.